



MADE IN ENGLAND

THE
LATINE
GRAMMAR
Of T. RAMVS
Translated into
English.

Whereunto is joyned, for the more easie understanding of the rules herein conteyned, a Grammatical Analysis upon an Epistle of Tullie.



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TO THE READER.

COnsidering (gentle reader) the great commoditie which might redound unto the youth of this Realme by so easie a Grammar, as well in respect of the speedie attaining to the preceptes themselves, by reason of the Authors method, as also to the perfect waie of bringing those preceptes into practise, it hath beene thought good that the publishing hereof in our English tongue should be undertaken, which for the commoditie afore said is, as you see, performed. It resteth now (good Reader) that in respect of the goodwill which hereby is declared, thou wouldst vouchsafe to signify by letter to the Printer, those faultes which thou shalt perceiue, either in the translation (of which no question there are manie) or in the Author himselfe, worthy the amending, to the end that the next edition may with better aduise and iudgement be published. There is added at the end of this Grammar, a practise of those preceptes and rules, which are contained in the Grammar: wherein (as in the booke it selfe) it shal be thy part, for that manie things haue escaped worthelie deseruing to be amended, to certifye the Printer thereof. Thus hoping it shal be accepted in good part of diuers, although not approved of al, I leaue thee (good Reader) to the protection of the almightie.

Farewell.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE
THE FIRST
BOOKE OF P.
RAMVS HIS GRAMMAR.

THE I. CHAPTER.
Of Letters.

Grammar is an arte of speaking wel to latine grammarians in latine. There are two parts of Grammar; *Etimologie*, and *Syntaxe*. *Etimologie*, is the first part of Grammar which declareth the properties of singular words. A word is a note whereby a thing is called, It is made of a syllable. A syllable is a full or perfect sound in a word: as for example, *Dos*, *flos*: so likewise in *Dominus* there are three syllables, *Do-mi-nus*. A syllable is made of a letter. A Letter is a sound in a syllable which cannot be devided: whose *prosodie* or pronuntiation is perceyved by the power: the *Orthographie*
A or

or right writing by the forme therof. A letter is eyther a vowel, or a consonant. A vowel, is a letter which maketh a syllable by itself. It is eyther *diducted* or *contracted*. The *diducted vowel* is pronounced with open mouth, the tongue being withdrawn to the palate: as *a, e, i*. A soundeth most full with wide opening of the mouth, the tongue bending back from the teeth to the roose of the palate, like the last sound in the crows crie. as *Georg: 1.*

*Tunc cornix plena pluvia vocat improba voce,
Et sola in sicca secum spatatur arena.*

E, & i, are pronounced with lesse opening of the mouth, the tongue beating against the palate & the underteeth. *E* doth sound more full with a meane opening of the mouth, the tongue being fastened in the middle of the palate & upon the innermost cheeke-teeth: as in this example, *Aeneid. 2.*

Degeneremq; Neoptoleum narrare memento.

I soundeth more straightlie, as it were through the teeth, with a lesser opening of the mouth, the tongue touching the uttermost of the palate and the teeth next to the inner cheeke-teeth: as for example. *Eclo. 8.*

Credimus? an qui amant ipsi sibi somnia fingunt.

The *contracted vowel* is made, the mouth being drawn together, and the tongue put downe into the bottom of the mouth: as *o, u, y*.

O soundeth with a greater compasse, the tongue

tongue being drawn back into the mouth: as for example. 2. *Aeneid.*

ultrò Asiam magno Pelopeia ad moenia bello.

u & y, are made with narrower compasse, the tongue being something more drawn backe. *u*, soundeth more baselie with a meane compasse, the middest of the tongue being bowed downe. As for example. *Aeneid. 5.*

unum pro multis dabitur caput.

Y doth sound with a smaller sound uppon the neather lip, with the least compasse, the innermost part of the tongue being bowed downe: as *u* the *liquid* doth in *quis & sanguis*.

A *consonant* is a letter which maketh a sound onelie with a *vowell*, and it is eyther a *semi-vowell*, or a *mute*.

A *semi-vowell* is that, which maketh a sound like the halfe sound of a vowel. A *semi-vowell* is either a *liquid*, or a *firme*. A *liquid* is pronounced with open lippes, like to the first sort of vowels: whose sounde is sometime more flat, and, as it were, melteth in sounding; for which cause it is called a *liquid*. But this opening is here sharper, or more flat, as in *es, er, & el*.

S. Doth hisse against the teeth with a great sound, the tongue beating against the uttermost parte of the palate: as for example.

Formosam resonare doces Amarillida sylvas:

Sic canibus catulos similes, sic matribus haedos.

This hissing being stronger in some greeke

words, is written with the greeke character, *Zeta*: as in *Zopyrus*, *Zephyrus*: which *z* being in the midst of a greeke word, when it is varied in latin, is rather expressed by a double *ss*, as in this place of *Plantus*, *Non Atticissat, sed Sicelissat*, for *atticizei*, *Sicelizei*.

R and *L* are pronounced, the lipps being lesse opened.

R, doth hur with a meane sound, the tongue beating the inner palate, and trembling about the teeth: as for example.

Africa terribili tremuit horrida terra tumultu.

L soundeth with the least sound, the tongue beating the rootes of the palate, yet more fully, in the end of a syllable, or being put after a nother consonant, and more gently, following it selfe. In the beginning it is meane: as for example.

Sibi alambabant linguis --- Also

ubi mollis amaracus illum

Floribus & dulci aspirans complectitur umbra.

The more flat opening is in *m*, and *n*.

M doth humme within, the lips being shut fast at the utter parte of the mouth, more fully in the beginning of the word, more obscurely in the end, and meanly in the midst: as for example.

Tanta molis erat Romanam condere gentem.

N doth ring in the lips and the nose, the tongue bending back toward the roose of the palate

palate, more sharp in the begining & the end, but more flat in the midst: as for example.

Et lunam in nimbo nox intempesta tenebar,

And also *Aeneid. 6.*

His Phædra Procring, locis, mæstamq, Eriphylan.

But as concerning the five liquids, which in time past did melt, only two, to witt, *R* and *L* did afterward remayne.

A firme semivowell is pronounced, the lipps being drawne together, like unto the second sorte of vowels: & hath an immutable sound, whereof it is called firme, as *jod*, *van*, *ef*.

jod doth make a whizzing sound with a larger compasse, in the utter parte of the palate & the teeth, as.

jam pater Aeneas & jam Trojana juventus.

Van and *ef* do sound with a strayghter compasse.

V, with a meane compasse, doth humme more basely with the upper lip: as in this example.

--- brevibusq, vadis frustra, vocantem.

F is blown out more smoothly with the least compasse by the neather lippe, as for example.

Forſitan & Priami fuerant quæ fata requiris.

A mute is a consonant, which alone doth onely mutter, as it were a certaine endeavour to pronounce: and it is eyther open or shut: open which doth mutter more softly, the lips being opened, partly in the teeth, and partly in

the palate: in the teeth: as, *Te* and *De*.

T doth sound more strongly, the tongue pressing the upper-teeth: as for example.

O Tite tute Tati tibi tantatyrannetulisti.

O soundeth more softly, the tongue affecting the nether teeth more straightly, and the upper teeth but a litle, as:

Condebat donis opulentum & numine diva.

Ce, *Qu*, and *Ge* do mutter in the palate.

C doth sound more strongly, the tongue pressing the utter palate & the inner cheek-teeth: as for example,

Quo res cunq; cadent, unum & commune periculum.

K is altogether the same in sound with *C* and utterly unusuall in latine words.

Q doth follow *C* altogether with the same sound, but is onely used before *u* the melting vowell, when an other vowell followeth: as for example.

Nunc quo quanq; modo possis cognoscere, dicam.

G soundeth more softly, the tongue pressing the middle of the palate and the teeth next the inner cheek-teeth: as for example.

Agnovit longé genitum præsaga mali mens

In *Cneus* and *Caius*, *G* is pronounced for *C*. Here also there is a greeke character in writing called *Ix*, used for the two consonants *C* or *G*s, as in *crux* and *frux*; which may be perceived by the genitive case, *crucis* & *frugis*.

A mute

A mute, that is, shut, is that which doth mutter in the inner cheek, the lips being shut, as *Be* and *Pe*.

B is more straightly held in, but *P* with a more soft sound breaketh forth through the middle of the lips: as,

Barbarico postes auro spoliisq; superbi.

H is a note of aspiration, which goeth before vowels alone? yet it followeth sover consonants, and that onely in greeke words: as for example. *Hamus*, *Herus*, *Hilum*, *Homa*, *Humus*, *Hydra*, *Rhodus*, *Thorus*, *Chorus*, *Phyllis*.

And this is the distribution of letters, whose kindes til now haue bene disorderly, and confusedly put together, and with certaine compendiaries of writing are thus numbred.

A, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, x, y, z. whereunto adde *j* and *v*, & the number is 25.

Moreover in letters there be greater, middle & final characters, which we use in the beginning of verses, periods, and proper names, and also in the middle and end.

THE 2. CHAP.

Of the composition and quantitie of syllables.

And thus farre concerning the true orthographie, writing, and pronunciation of a letter: which is either a syllable by itseife, or parte of a syllable. A syllable of one letter is everie

A iij

vowel

vowell: as *a, e, i, o, u*. A syllable of manie letters is of vowells alone, or of a vowell and a consonant mixt together: that which is of *vowells alone*, is of two, and therefore is called a *diphthongue*, that is the sound of two vowells comprehended in one syllable, and that is fowre-folde, *ae, au, oe, eu*: such are the first syllables in *aeas, audio, aeternum, euge*.

A syllable mixt of a vowell and a consonant may containe diuers letters, sometimes two; as, *ab*: some times three, as, *ars*: some times, fowre, as *mars*: some times five, as *stans*: some times six; where if three consonants goe afore the vowell, onelie two shall followe: or if two go afore, three shall followe, as in *Scrobs, stirps*.

But the joining together of continued consonants, as it is in the word, so it ought to be in the writing, that those that are pronounced jointlie, ought to be written jointly. This *etimologia* doth chieflie appertaine to the middest of the simple word: where consonants are to be joined together which ought to be joined in the beginning of a word: which for one to devide by syllables, were barbarisme. Therefore in *Testis, omnis, magnus, aruspex*, the last syllable is *stis, mis, gnus, spex*.

Nowe the division of a syllable in latine words (for it is otherwise in certaine greeke words) doth depend upon a contrarie conjunction

junction of consonants: for those which are not joined, are devided. One rule is here common: If in a simple word of two syllables, the former end in a consonant, the latter shall begin with a consonant, and if the latter begin with a vowell, the former shall end in a vowel: Or if a simple consonant be in the middest, it shall be referred to the syllable that followeth: as in *gallus, pius, pater*, these are the syllables, *Gal-lus, pi-us, pa-ter*.

A syllable is either short or long. A short syllable is that, which doth consist of one time, and if need be, it is noted over the vowell with this marke [˘], and a short syllable is first a vowell coming before another of the syllable following in the same word: as the first syllable in *deus*. Yet in greeke words the proper quantitie must be observed, as in *diūs*. Secondlie, *a, o, y*, in the ende of a word, as *musa, lege, moly*. Thirdlie everie vowell before these letters, *r, l, z, d, m, b*, in the ende of a word: as *jubar, nihil, legit, apud, templum, ab*. Fourthly, *i*, and *u*, before *s*, in the end of a word. as *tristis, bonus*.

A long syllable is that which doth consist of two times, and that, if there be anie neede, is noted over the vowell with this marke: ^ˉ A syllable is long either by nature or by position. Long by nature is first every diphthongue: as the first syllable in *aeas, audio, coena, euge*: for ech vowell hath one time at the least. & yet *u* being in the same syllable betwene *q*, or *g*, and another vowell, doth

doth melt awaie, and hath the sound of the sixt vowell: and then those two vowells can not make a long syllable: as, *lingua, queror, quis, sanguis*: the like is to be said when it commeth betwene, *s*, & *a*, or *s*, & *e*: as *suadeo, suavis, consuesco, consuetus*. Secondlie long by nature is *i*, and *u*, in the ende of a word: as in *veni*, and *manu*. Thirdlie everie vowell before, *n*, and, *c*, in the end of a word: as *Titan, splen, delphin, Xenophon, Phorcyn* (but no latine word doth end in *un*) *illac, hanc, dic, hoc, duc*. Fourthlie, *a, e, o*, before *s*, in the end of a word: as *amas, potes, nepos*.

A long syllable by position is when two consonants doe followe the vowel of a syllable in the same word: as *ast, pax, gaza, maja, ajo Pompejus*. For there is a double compendious note in writing used for two simple notes severed: and *i*, in the middle of two vowels of the same simple word is long as well as *x*, and *z*. Also the syllable is long by position, when of two consonants one is in the end of the word going before, the other in the beginning of the word following; as,

--- *Deus nobis hac otia fecit.*

Except when the liquid, *r* or *l*, in the same syllable follow anie of these seaven Consonants, *f, t, d, c, g, b, p*, coming after a vowel that is short by nature: for then they melt away, and therefore make a doubtfull syllable:
as

as *Afri, arbitror, exedra, volucris, demigro, celebris, apros, Atlas, abedlas, Agathocles, Noegla, Hybla, locuples, cinislo*.

O in the end of a word is common: as *homo, amo*: yet in words of one syllable it is long, as *ô, sto flo, do, pro*: but in true writing of the quantity, the greatest difference is in doubtfull words, as *malus*, for a tree, & *malus*, that is, not good, which are to be distinguished by their marke, if ambiguity be feared.

THE 3. CHAP.

Of Accent and Notation.

Thus farre concerning the parts of a word. The common affections of a word are *Accent & Notation*. An *accent* is that, wherby the word is as it were tuned: and there is but one *accent* in a word; although there be many syllables: & it is *sharpe*, or *flat*. By the *sharpe accent* a syllable is lifted up. The *flat accent* is either *grave* or *bended*: by the *grave accent* the syllable is depressed: by the *bended* it is both lifted up and also depressed. So now they all, if there be any neede, are noted thus: the *sharpe* á, the *grave* à, the *bended* â.

The *sharpe accent* onely hath beene of long tyme used, or rather a certaine pause for every accent, which pause may be called an *accent*. Therefore in all words of one syllable, the *ac-*
cent

cent is well knowne in *sum,es,est*: in words of two syllables the last but one hath the accent: as in *Bonus, rarus*: but in words of manie syllables the last but one being long, eyther by nature, as *Romanus*; or by position, & yet not doubtfull, as *Senesco*. If it be short or doubtfull, the accent shal be in the last saving two, as *Dominus, celebris, volucris*: but in a verse the accent doth follow the law of the verse; as for example,

Pecudes pictaeq, volucres.

An Interrogation doth change the accent, and doth remove it unto the last syllable: as, *Teren. Eun. sed quid ego?* likewise a note to distinguish: as in *una, verò*, and in other doubtfull words, in pronouncing and writing wherof this shal be the distinction.

Notation is that whereby the kinde or figure of the word is sought out. The kinde is the notation, whereby is sought out, whether the word be the primitive of that kinde, or derived of some other primitives. the primitive as, *amo*, that which is derived of it, is *amabilis*.

Some times the kinde doth change the quantitie of wordes, as the first syllable in *Luceo* is long, in *lateo* it is short, but it is otherwise in *Lucerna* and *Laterna*; as for example.

Dux laterna via clausis feror aurea flammis,

Et tota est gremio parva Lucerna meo.

So of *Igni* is made *Igniculus*, of *Navi* *Navicula*

cula, and such like. *Figure* is that, whereby we seeke whether the word be *simple*, or *compounded*: *Simple*; as *doctus, amo*: *Compounded*, as *perdoctus, redamo*. This *composition* doth sometimes chaunge the letters, as *Cognosco* for *Connosco*. It doth also chaunge the joyning of the consonants, and likewise the division of them: as in *Abutor, inaccessus*, the first syllable endeth in a consonant: and that following beginneth with a vowell: so *abstemius* (because the word is compounded of *abs*, and *temeto*) shall leave *S.* a letter of the first syllable to the next. *Composition* doth also sometimes alter the quantitie of syllables; as *Omni*, and *Cuncti*, and such like, doe make the last syllable long, which is made short in *Omnipotens*, and *cuncti-potens*.

THE 4. CHAP.

Of the Genders of a Nounne.

A word is eyther of *Number*, or *without number*. A word of *Number* is that, which over and beside the proper signification, doth signifie some number, and that eyther *singular* or *plurall*. whereuppon a word of number is called *singular*, or *plurall*. The *singular number* is that, wherby a singular thing may be expressed; as *Doctus, Legit*. The *plurall*, wherby many things may be expressed; as *Docti, Legunt*. A word

word of number is varied by certaine ends: where uppon the word is called *finite*, which in some certaine end of variation doth signifie a definite number besides the proper signification: as *Doctus, legit*. An *infinite* word noteth not anie certaine number besides his proper signification: as *nequam, praesto, amare, amandi*.

A word of number, is eyther a *noune*, or a *verbe*. A *noune* is a word of number that hath gender and case. The gender is a difference of a *noune* according to the sexe: and is eyther *simple*, or *manifolde*: that which is *simple*, is eyther *naturall*, or *feigned*: the *naturall* is eyther the *masculine*, or *feminine*. A *noune* of the *masculine* gender is that before which this pronoun *hic* may be placed: of which sort are all things which do agree to the male kinde, or to those things which are conceiued by the male kind: as *Marcus, Catelina, Dinacium, Pistor, architectus, nauta, Bonus, Doctus, Neptunus, Lucifer, Boreas, Sequana, Aprilis*.

A *noune* of the *feminine* gender is that, before which this pronoun *haec* maie be put: of which kinde are *nounes* agreeing to the female, or things conceiued by the female kinde: as *Tullia, Glycerium, Pallas, obstetrix, docta, bona*. Also names of countryes, cities, & trees are of the *feminine* gender. The names of countryes, as *Aegyptus, Samos*: of cities, as *Roma, Carthago, Lacedamon*: of trees, as *Cerasus, pyrus*, are
also

also of the *feminine* gender.

But sometimes, the *masculine* and *feminine* genders are doubtfull: and the same word doth agree to both sexes: as *Aquila* both for male & female, is of the *feminine* gender: and *passer* of the *masculine* gender. But to discern the sexe we say, *aquila mas, aquila femina*. A *noune* of the *feined* gender is that, before the which this article *hoc* may be put, & it is called the *neuter*: as *hoc templū*. A *speciall* *noune*, doth sometimes follow the gender of a *general* *noune* as *Eunuchus* is of the *masculine* gender: Terence sayth, *Trāstulit in Eunuchum suam*: for *fabula* is here understood. *Albula*, because it is a river, is of the *masculine* gender? yet Ouid, 4. Fast. sayth, *Albulapota Deo*. Where *aqua* is understood.

That gender which is *manifolde*, is eyther *cōmon*, or of *everie* gender. That is a *noune* of the *cōmon* gender before which may be put, *hic* & *haec*? as *Civis, sacerdos, homo*: as *homo nata erat*. Nec vox hominem sonat, sayth Maro of a woman. A *noune* of *every* gender is that, before which may be put both *hic*, & *haec*, and *hoc*: as *felix, amans*.

And by the difference of the gender the *noune* is eyther a *substantive* or *adjective*. A *substantive* is a *noune* of a *simple* gender, or at the most of a *double* gender. A *substantive* being of one gender, and a proper name, is noted with a great letter: as, *Maro, Horatius*. An *adjective* is a *noune* of three genders,
either

eyther in one end, as *foelix, amans*, & also words infinite, as *eiusmodi, istiusmodi, illiusmodi, huiusmodi, damnas, mancipi, presto, frugi*: or in two: as, *fortis, forte*: or in three ends, as, *bonus, bona bonum: acer, acris, acre: sequester, sequestris, sequestre: equester, equestris, equestre*.

THE 5. CHAP.

Of the comparison of adjectives.

Comparison doth happen unto most adjectives, as contrarywise diminution doth unto substantives. There are two degrees of comparison after the absolute: the comparative and the superlative. The comparative is that, which is expressed by the absolute, with this adverb *magis*: as *doctior, magis doctus*. The superlative, which is expressed by the absolute, with this adverb *maximè*: as *doctissimus, maximè doctus*. Both degrees are formed of the absolute ending in *i*: the comparative by adding *or* for the common gender, and *us* for the neuter: as of *docti, doctior, doctius*: *forti, fortior, fortius*: *irati, iratior, iratius*: *praelari, praelarior, praelarius*. The superlative by adding, *ssimus* for the masculine & *ssima* for the feminine, *ssimum* for the neuter: as *doctissimus, doctissima, doctissimum*: *fortissimus, fortissima, fortissimum*: so *iratissimus, praelarissimus*. If the absolute end in *er*, the superlative of the masculine shalbe made by putting to *rimus*, the feminine *rima*, the neuter *rimum*, as *niger, nigerrimus*.

mus

mus, nigerrima, nigerrimū. But for the most parte of the three degrees, one is wanting, another is formed out of rule, as may be seene by those that follow: exterior *extremus*, & *extimus*: interior, *intimus*: inferior, *infinus*: ocyor *ocysimus*: ulterior, *ultimus*: superior, *supremus*: deterior, *deterimus*: citerior, *citimus*: posterior, *postremus*: propior, *proximus* (whereof ariseth a new comparative *proximior*) prior, *primus*: adolescens, *adolefcentior*: ingens, *ingentior*: infinitus, *infinitor*: satur, *saturior*: senex, *senior*: juvenis, *junior*: dives, *divitior*: sinister, *sinisterior, sinistimus*: Sacer, *magis sacer, sacerrimus*: vetus, *veterior, veterrimus*: frugi, *frugalior, frugalissimus*: maturus, *maturior, maturissimus* & *maturrimus*: malus, *pejor, pessimus*: magnus, *major, maximus*: multus, *plus*, for the neuter of the singular number onely, *plurimus*: Nequam, *nequior, nequissimus*: dexter, *dexterior, dextimus*: Novissimus, for the last, is the onely degree. Bonus, *melior, optimus*. Parvus, *minor, minimus*, & *parvissimus*, in Lucretius. Maledicus, *maledicentior, maledicentissimus*: Magnificus, *magnificentior, magnificentissimus*: Benevolus, *benevolentior, benevolentissimus*, and such like. Five words in *lis*, make *limus* in the superlative; as *Agilis, agilior, agillimus*: Humilis, *humilior, humillimus*: Similis, *similior, simillimus*: facilis, *facilior, facillimus*: Gracilis, *gracilior, gracillimus*.

Adiectives ending in *us pure* are not compared: as *aureus, pius*: (though *Curtius* useth *piissi-*

B

mus,

mus, but Cicero doth not allow of it: yet *tenuior* *tenuissimus*: & we say *assiduissimé*: & *Ulpian* hath *idoneior* of *idoneus*) in *ius*, as *colendus*: in *imus*, as *optimus*: in *plex*, as *multiplex*: (*Quintilian* useth *simplicius*) in *ivus*, as *deliberativus* (yet we read *festivior*, & *festivissimus*) in *tinus* as *matutinus*: words deriued of *fero* & *gero*, as *legifer*, *armiger* & many others, as *equester*, *silvester*, *degener*, *memor*, *cicur*, *vulgaris*, *Gallicus*, *vetulus*.

THE 6 CHAP.

Of Diminution.

A Diminutive is a nounce without comparison, signifying in the same kinde the diminution of his primitive. And doth end in *io*, *us*, *er*. *Io*, as of *ardea*, *ardelio*: of *homo*, *homuncio*: of *senex*, *senecio*.

Eus, as of *equus*, *equuleus*: but *hac acus* maketh *aculeus*: these two ends are more rare. But *lus* both containe a great number of diminutives, *L* being sometimes single, sometimes double: the ends of single *L*, are, *olus*, and *ulus*, & *culus*, the last syllable but one being short.

Olus, *ola*, *olum* is made of some case ending in *o*: as, of *filio*, *filiolus*: so *Tulliolus*, *alveolus*, *capreolus*: *filia*, *Tullia*, *filiola*, *Tulliola*, also neuters, *negotiolum*, *palliolum*: yet of *homo*, *homulus*.

ulus doth chaunge *s* of the nominative case into *lus*: as *seruus*, *servulus*, *gracus*, *graculus*: so *tātulus*, *parvulus*: *vetus*, *vetulus*, *vetula*: *paulus*, *paululus*: of *rege* cometh *regulus* (but *adolescens* hath *adolescentulus*

adolescentulus) Likewise feminines, *lunula*, *animula*, *aquula*, *sylvula*, *mensula*, *literula*, *furcula*: *caput capitulū*. *Culus* hath very many whereof the most part doe onely adde *culus* & *culum*, as in words of one syllable, *flos*, *flosculus*: so masculines, *musculus*: of *cor*, *corculum*: so neuters in *us*: as *rus*, *rusculum*: *crus* *crusculū*: also of many syllables: *munusculū*, *corpusculum*, *opusculum*. So of *lepus*, *lepusculus*. So of neuters comparatives there are adjectives, *majusculus*, *majuscula*, *majusculum*: so *grandiusculus*, *minusculus*, *celeriusculus*: So also of *er*, & *or*: as *frater*, *fraterculus*: *paterculus*: also *pauperculus*, *paupercula*, *pauperculum*: *muliercula*, *matercula* (notwithstanding of *venter*, *ventriculus*) *amator*, *amatorculus*: *sororcula*: but of *rumor*, *rumusculus*. Certaine notwithstanding do chaunge *o* into *un*: as *homo*, *homunculus*: so *latrunculus*, *tyrunculus*, *carbunculus* (and of *fur*, *furunculus*) also feminines, *offensio*, *offensiuncula*, *ratiuncula*: *virguncula*: some are formed by turning *is* in the end into *culus*, as those which end in *x*: *dicax*, *dicacis*, *dicaculus*: of *facis*, *facula*: *fornacis*, *fornacula*: *cervicis*, *cervicula*: Some are derived of the end in *i*, by shortning the last syllable thereof, as those which end in *is*, *rs*, *ns*: as, of *ignis*, *igni*, *igniculus*: so *dulciculus*: also feminines: as *apicula*, *navicula*, notwithstanding *Iuvenal* doth make *cuticula* long.

Cum bibet estivum in contratta cuticula solem.
So of *Canis*, *Canicula*. *Perf. Insana Canicula menses*
Urit. B ij Rs

Rs, as *pars*, *parti*, *particula*. *Ns*, as *fons*, *fonti*, *fonticulus*: so *monticulus*, *ponticulus*: so *lens*, *lenti*, *lenticula*. A word ending in *ui*, loofeth *u*, as of *artui* *articulus*: so *versiculus*: but *hoc curriculum* as *geniculum*, *corniculum*: *domus*, *domuncula*.

Some do forme the end in *e*, and doe make that *e* long, as those which end in *es*: so of *res* commeth *recula*, of *vulpes* *vulpecula*: so *nubecula*, *diecula*: but yet of *merces* commeth *mercedula*. and thus much of single *l*.

Llus, *l* being double is made first of, *nus*, *na*, *num*: then of *er*, *ra*, *rum*: *lus*, *la*, *lum*. *Nus*, as, *asinus*, *asina*, *asellus*, *asella*: so *gemellus*, *gemella*, *gemellum*: so of *bonus*, *bellus*, *bella*, *bellum*: *agnus*, *agnellus*: *pugnus*, *pugillus*: *unus*, *ullus*: *vinum*, *villum*: *catena*, *catella*: *columna*, *columella*, & *columnella*: *tignum*, *tigillum*: so *signum* *sigillum*, but of *scamnum*, commeth *scabellum*: of *scutum*, commeth *scutella*: of *rana*, *ranunculus*: so of *anguis*, *anguilla*.

Er: as of *ager*, *agellus*: *liber*, *libellus*: *tenellus*, *cutellus*: of *puer*, *puellus*, & *puella*: so *libella*, *umbella*: *sacrum*, *sacellum*: so *lucrum*, *lucellum*: *flabrum*, *flabellum*.

Lus, *la*, *lum*: as, *populus*, *popellus*: *catulus*, *catellus*: *paululus* *paucillus*: of *homulus*, *homunculus*: *codex*, *codiculus*, *codicillus*: *fabula*, *fabella*: *tabula*, *tabella*: *velum*, *vexillum*: *tantulum*, *tantillum*. Therefore, *l* going before, there is great plentie of diminutives.

Ter

Ter. This latter end is more seldome, as *surdaster*: *Antonias*ter with Cicero, and *parasias*ter with Terence. Also certaine greeke wordes are usurped in latine, as *Syriscus*, with Terence. And many have but onely a shew of diminutives: as *cuniculus*, *tabula*, *periculum*. And thus much of genders of nounes, and of comparisons, and diminutions.

THE 7. CHAPTER.

Of case, and the first declination being of even syllables

Case is the special ending of a noune, and is sixfolde: the *nominative*, the *genitive*, the *dative*, the *accusative*, the *vocative*, & the *ablative*. There are two cases alike; the *nominative* and the *vocative*, in both numbers: the *dative* and the *ablative*, in the plural: as, *magister*, *magister*: *magistri*, *magistri*: also *magistris*, *magistris*. And in nounes of the neuter gender, these cases are like in both numbers, the *nominative*, the *accusative*, and the *vocative*, and in the plurall they all end in *a*: as *templum*, *templa*: *tempus*, *tempora*.

The varying of a noune according to the case is called *declination*. *Declination* is either of evē, or of uneven syllables. The declination of even syllables is, where the *Dative plural* ending in *is*, is of evē syllables with the *Nominative*

tive singular: as musa, musis: dominus, dominis. and that is double. The first, which in the nominative case singular doth end in a feminine, in the genitive in æ, in the dative in æ, in the accusative in am, in the ablative in a: in the nominative case plural in æ, in the genitive in arum, in the accusative in as, as: Musa, musæ, musæ, musam, musa, musa: musæ, musarum, musis, musas, musæ, musis. So buta, amicitia, inimicitia, arena, rosa, ruta, myrica, fava, cepa, genista.

Masculines in as, ores, and proper names of the feminine gender in e, being greeke words of the first declination of even syllables, doe here keepe oft times the greeke end: as *Æneas, Æneæ, Æneæ: sophistes, sophistæ, sophistæ: Helene, Helenes, Helenæ: Anchises, Anchisæ, Anchisæ: Penelope, Penelopes, Penelope.* For in Appellatives, which end in es, the latinists have more commonly retayned the latine forme: as, *Ænea, sophista, Helena, grammatica, rhetorica, logica, poetica, geometra, bibliopola.*

Words noting parentage or kindred, ending in es, of the masculine, & e, of the feminine gender, are all of this declination: as *Priamides*, he which is of the stocke of *Priamus*: and *Nerine*, which is come of the stocke of *Nereus*.

The anomaly of number. Nounes that are seldome used in one of the numbers, as in the plurall: *eloquentia, sapientia*, and such like substantives

tives: also *adorea, fama, fuga, cholera, gloria.* And these folowing are seldome used in the singular number: *argutie, antie, aque calide, epule, exequia, exuvia, excubie, insidie, inferie, inducie, saline, scale, delicia, manubie, mine, nugæ, nuptie, valvæ, fale, facetie, ferie, thermæ, tenebra, divitia, calende, cune, clitella, quisquilia, balena, bigæ, quadrigæ, Phalera.* Some nounes are declined fullie in both numbers, but yet in a diverse signification: as *Apina* and *Trica*, the names of townes: *apina, trica*, for trifels: *scopæ* a kinde of viole, and *scope*, a dragnet: although *Columella* hath *scopula*: *litera* a letter, and *literæ*, an epistle. *Nundina* a Goddesse, and *nundine* for faires, which retorne euery ninth day. *fidicula*, a smale instrument, *fidicula* wherewith those which are guilty are tormented: *dira*, of *dirus, dira, dirum*, cruell. *Dire*, Furies: soe in nounes that signifie number, *prima, secunda, nona, decima*, and plurally, *primæ, secundæ, nonæ, decimæ*: *primitie*, the adjective being *primitius, primitia, primitium*, and many other such like. *Dica, Dicam, dica*, is a worde of three cases, and *Dicis*, after the greeke forme: as *Dicis causa*. *Suppetie, suppetias: repetundarum, repetundis*, a word of two cases: *inficias*, a word of one case.

The anomalie of case. Here is one genitive case of the greek forme in the latine nounge *familias*, & in the compoundes, *pater-familias, mater-familias*

ter-familias, filius-familias: so *patres, matres, filij-familias*: yet *familia*, and *familiarum* are used.

The accusative of greeke words that end in *as*, hath more commonly *n* then *m*: of words in *es* & *e*, *n* onely: as *Aeneas, Aenean: Anchises, Anchisen: Penelope, Penelopen*.

The vocative doth cast awaie, *s*, when the *nominative* endeth in *as*, or *es*: as *Aenea, Anchise*.

If the *nominative* end in *es* or in *e*: the ablative shall end in *e*: as *Anchise, Penelope*.

The *genitive case* of the plurall number is here contracted sometimes by the poets, and is thus noted â. 3. *Aeneid. Graingenūmq̃ domus. Lucretius. I. Aeneadūm genitrix*.

The *dative* and the *ablative* in six substantives doth make *abus*, as *equabus, libertabus, filiabus, mulabus, natabus, deabus*. Yet notwithstanding *equis, natis* and *filiis*, are used, if the ambiguitie of the sexe be distinguished. *Scavola* in the *Predian law* said, *conservabus*.

The anomalie of the gender. *Adria* is of the masculine gender: so *cometa, Planeta*, and others of the first greeke declination: *Margarita, charta, chataraçta, catapulta, cochlea, gausapa*, are excepted, which are masculines in the greeke.

These are counted of the common gender *Verna, conviva*, and compounds of *venio, colo*, & *gigno*: as *advena, convena, agricola, caelicola, indigena, torrigena*.

THE

THE 8. CHAPTER.

Of the second declination of even syllables.

THe second declination of even syllables, is that, which in the *nominative case* singular endeth in these letters *s*, or *r*, masculine, or in *m* neuter: in the *genitive* in *i*, in the *dative* and the *ablative* in *o*, in the *accusative* in *m*, in the *nominative case* plurall in *i* or *a*: in the *genitive* in *orū*, in the *accusative* in *os*, or *a*.

The greeke case doth sometimes remaine as *Samos, Lesbos*, for *Samus* and *Lesbus*: *Ilion*, for *Ilium*, *Pergamon* for *Pergamum*, *Androgeo* for *Androgei*, *Orphei* for *Orptheo*. *Ilionea* for *Ilioneum*, *Theseu* for *Thesee*, *Panthou* for *Panthoe*, *Cimmerion* for *Cimmeriorum*.

The *genitive* singular, having *i* doubled, is sometimes abridged by the poets. *Iuvenal.*

Anton' gladios potuit contemnere.---

Virg. 1. Eclog.

Nec spes libertatis erat, nec cura peculi.

But the plurall in prose is oftentimes contracted: as, *Deūm, fabrūm, procūm, sestertiūm, virūm*, for *Deorum, fabrorum, procorum, sestertiorum, virorum*.

S, as *Dominus, domini, domino, dominum, domine, domino. Domini, dominorum, dominis, dominos, domini, dominis*. In like manner *Callus, Hyacinthus, Lupinus, crocus, porrus*: also *maledit-*

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cus, caufidicus, pronubus.

These nounes that follow doe want the plurall number: *humus, viscus, fimus, Limus, cestus, bolus, pontus*: Contrarywise these that follow want the singular number: as *Inferi, superi, Liberi, Ludi, fasti, fori, cani, cancelli, posteri*. *Macte, macti*, is a word of two cases among the grammarians.

us in the nominative is turned into *e* in the vocative: but three do end in *i*: as *filius, fili: meus, mi*: *genius, geni*: *Deus* doth remaine in the vocative case: also *us* is taken away from proper names that end in *ius*, the accent being brought back into the last syllable but two, as *Antonius, Antoni*: and those which in the nominative case have *j*, lose *us* in the vocative, and the consonant is turned into the vowel *i*, the quantitie of the vowel going before, being kept: as *Cajus, Cai*. *Pompejus, Pompei*.

The nominative case plural of this word *deus* is usual, *dij* or *di*: whereof commeth *diis* or *dis*.

The gender. These nounes are of the masculine gender, though they be the names of trees: to wit, *spinus, rubus, libanus*: contrariwise these that follow are of the feminine gender, *alvus vannus, humus*: *ficus* for a tree, & the fruit: but *morbis* is of the masculine gender: also *domus* is of the feminine gender, having in the genitive case singular *domi*, in the accusative *domū*, it

it wanteth the vocative, and hath *domo* in the ablative: and in the plural number it hath *domorum, domos*. *Abydos* and *Lesbos*, though they bee names of tounes, are used of Poets in the masculine gender. Greeke nounes of this declination for the most part are of the feminine gender: as *Lecythus, nardus, crystallus, balanus, papyrus*: but these are of the common gender, *colus, grossus, phaselus, pharus, pampinus, penus* without the plurall number. *Cicero* thinketh this word *atomus* to be of the feminine gender, & *Seneca* of the masculine: *vulgus* wanteth the plural number, and is of the masculine and neuter gender: *Pelagus* and *virus* are of the neuter gender, and want the plural number.

Some nounes of this second declination of even syllables do end in *er*: as *Magister, magistri, magistro, magistrum, magister, magistro: magistri, magistrorum, magistris, magistros, magistri, magistris*. So likewise *oleaster* is declined.

These increase in the genitive case, having the last syllable save one short: as *Armiger, Armigeri: signifer, signiferi*, and others derived of *fero*, and *gero*: so *asper, exter, liber, miser, tener, dexter, gibber, prosper*: and these substantives, *adulter, socer, gener, puer*: but *Iber, Iberi*: and hereof *Celtiber, Celtiberi*. yet *Prosperus*, and *Iberus*, as yet are perfect. *Cato* useth *caterus*: as *caterus ornatus*: also *puerus* hath bene in use.

These nounes following do likewise increase

as *uir*, *vir*, & the compounds thereof, *levir*, *trivir*, *decemvir*, & such like: also *satur*, *seturi*.

Nounes in *m*, as *scamnum*, *scanni*, *scanno*, *scannum*, *scannum*, *scanno*: *scanna*, *scannorum*, *scannis*, *scanna*, *scanna*, *scannis*. So *callum*, *connubium*: So *gansapum*, *hordium*, *electrum*, *lilium*, *lolium*, *mustum*, *mulsum*, *vinum*, *viburnum*, *defrutum*, *cinnamomum*, or *cinnamum*, *balsamum*, *pisum*: so *jugerum*.

These nounes following want the plurall number, *aurum*, *argentum*, *acetum*, *apium*, *eruvum*, *epulum*, *salum*, *sebum*, or *sebum*, or *sobum*, *sinum*, *stannum*, *lethum*, *hilum*, *nihilum*, *nitrum*, *justitium*, *viscum*, *foenum*, *tabum*, *triticum*, *delicium*, *coelum*, *coenum*, *garum*, *glutinum*, *butyrum*, *penum*, *plumbum*: *tantum* & *idem*, a word of two cases. Contrarywise these that follow want the singular number, *arma*, *effata*, *exta*, *sata*, *munia*, *justa*, *vasa*, *vinacea*, *flabra*, *fraga*, *tesqua*, *comitia*, *cibaria*, (yet *comitium*, for the place, is of both numbers) *cibaria*, *cunabula*, *crepundia*, *bellaria*, *præcordia*, *parapherna*.

The gender. Nounes that end in *um* are wholie of the neuter gender (if they be not the proper names of men or women) although they be the names of countries, as *Illiricum*, *Noricum*: or of Cities, as *Avaricum*, *Brun-disium*: or of trees, as *Cinnamomum*, *balsamum*.

These nounes that follow doe change their gender with their terminatiō: *Avernus*, *Isma-*

rus

rus, *Manalus*, *Massicus*, *Tanarus*, *Taygetus*, *Dindymus*, *Pangæus*, *tartarus*, *sibilus*, *carbafus* a word of the feminine gender. And in the plural number they are neuters: as *Averna*, *Ismara*, *Manala*, *Massica*, *Tanara*, *Taygeta*, *Dindyma*, *Pangæa*, *tartara*, *sibila*, *carbasa*: but *Elysium*, *Rastrum*, *frenum* have in the plural number *Elisij*, *rastri*, *freni*, and sometimes also *frena*: but *Argi* is onelie in the plural number of the masculine gender.

Moreover some nounes are of two sorts making both *us* & *um*: as *intubus*, *supparus*, *jugulus*, *viscus*, *finus*, *dupondius*, *chirographus* (*Quintilian* hath *commentarius*) *crocus*, *balteus*, *clypeus*, *baculus*, *porrus*, *pileus*: *ntubum*, *supparum*, *jugulum*, *viscum*, *finum*, *dupondium*: *chirographum*, and *Cicero* hath *commentarium*: *crocum*, *clypeum*, *balteum*, *baculum*, *porrum*, *pileum*. *Pergamus*, and *Pergamum* hath onely in the plural number *Pergama*: *locus* and *jocus* in the singular onelie, but in the plural number *loci* and *loci*, *joci* and *joca*, and many other nounes of this sort, which are not of one declination alone, but of diverse: as *ganea* & *ganeum*: *Ovid* hath *menda*, and *Cicero* *mendum*: also *amygdala* & *amygdalum*, for the fruite.

THE 9. CHAP.

Of adjectives that be of even syllables and irregular, which are called Pronounes.

Adjectives

Adjectives of even syllables are of both declinations, but of a diverse gender: as *bonus, bona, bonum*. Among adjectives of even syllables: are those which are commonly called pronounes, wherof three, *ego, tu, sui*, are farthest out of rule, & have the last *i*, of the dative case singular, doubtfull. *Ego, mei vel mihi, mihi vel mi, me, me*: *Nos, nostrum vel nostri, nobis, nos, nobis*: here each number is said to want the vocative case.

Tu, tui or tibi, tibi, te, tu, te: *Vos, vestrum or vestri, vobis, vos, vos, vobis*. *Sui, sibi, se, se*: *Sui, sibi, se, se*. This third pronoun doth want the nominative & the vocative case of both numbers, & these genitives, *mei, tui, sui, nostri, & vestri*, be used passively. Of these three do arise five regular words, *meus, mea, meum*: *noster, nostra, nostrum*: *tuus, tua, tuum*: *vester, vestra, vestrum*, *suius, sua, suum*. The rest of the adjectives that be of even syllables, & irregular do more apparantly keep the cases of the first & second declination of even syllables. These fixteene following have their genitives ending in *us*, & their datives in *i*: but the three first have their genitives in *ius*, as *hic, hac, hoc, huius, huic* (which sometimes is a word of one syllable) *hunc, hanc, hoc*: *hac, hac, hoc*: in the plural number *hi, ha, hac*: *horum, harum, horum*: *his, hos, has, hac*: *his*. *Is, ea, id*: *eius, ei, eum, eam, id*: *eo, ea, eo*: *ei* or *ii*, sometimes also *i, ea, ea*: *eorum, earum, eorum*: *eis* or *iis*, sometimes also *is*: *eos, eas*: *ea*: *eis* or *iis*, & sometimes *is*. *Idem, eadem, idem*.

the compound is declined after the same sort.

Quis or *qui*, *que* or *qua*, *quod* or *quid*: *cuius*: *cui*, the last being doubtful, & sometimes but of one syllable: *quem, quā, quod* or *quid*: *quo, qua, quo*, and sometimes *qui*, in every gender. *Qui, quae, quae*, or *qua*: *quorum, quarum, quorum*: *quibus*, or *quibus*: *quos, quas, quae*, or *qua*: *quibus* or *quibus*.

Quis is an interrogative or an infinitive: *qui* & *quae* a relative, & sometimes also an interrogative, as 2. Philip. *qui inde reditus*. *Quid* is taken substantively, & *quod* adjectively. *Qui* is compounded 4. waies, as *quilibet, quicumque, quidam, quivis*: and *quis* in composition doth sometimes go before: as in *quisquis, quisque, quisquam, quisnam, quispiam*, and in all those that went before, the feminine doth onely end in *e*: as neuters of the plural number: as *qualibet, quaecumque, quaedam, quaevis, quaeque, quaequam, quanam, quaequam*: yet *quisquis, quicquid, quoquo*, be onely the cases that are in use: but *quaequam* and *quodquam* are rare. sometimes *Quis* doth follow, as *aliquis, ecquis, siquis, nequis, numquis*. These feminines doe onely end in *a*, as the plurall neuters: as *aliqua, ecqua, siqua, nequa, nunqua*.

These thirteene adjectives that follow, in the genitive case do end in *ius* with *i* long: as *alius alia aliud*: *alius, alii, iste, ista, istud*: *istius, isti, ille, illa, illud*: *illius, illi, ipse, ipsa, ipsum*. *ipsius, ipsi*: *unus, una, unum*, and those which are derived hereof: *ullus, ulla, ullum*: *uter, utra, utrum*: & the compounds of it: as *uterque, utraque*,

neuter, neutra, neutrum: solus, sola, solum totus, tota, totum: alter, altera, alterum, maketh alterius, with i short: Of the whole number of these thirteene, there be three which haue six cases, to wit, unus, solus, totus: but nullus, nullus, alius, as Grammarians say, do want the vocative case. In these thirteene the genitive & the dative cases in tyme past have beene regulare, & the poets doe somtimes make the last syllable save one of the genitive case shorte. This compound alteruter, alterutra, alterutrum, is declined chiefly in the latter part of it alterutrius: of these sixteene, eight following, alius, alter, is, hic, iste, ille, ipse, qui, are relatives, having relation to some thing that went before: whereof hic, ille, iste, are demonstratives. Sui and suus, have a respect back againe to the next antecedent. as 4. Fin.

Omnis natura est conservatrix sui.

The two that remaine, *ambo*, and *duo*, are thus declined. *ambo, ambæ, ambo: amborum, amborum amborum: ambobus, ambabus, ambobus: ambos, ambas, ambo: ambo, ambæ, ambo: ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Duo, duæ, duo: duorum, duarum, duorum: duobus, duabus, duobus: duos, duas, duo: duo, duæ, duo: duobus, duabus, duobus.* you shall sometimes read *ambo*, and *duo*, for *ambos*, and *duos*, and thus much of the declination which is of even syllables.

THE IO. CHAP.

Of the first declination of uneven syllables.

THe declination of uneven syllables is that, whose dative case plurall is of uneven syllables with the nominative singular, and it endeth in the genitive case singular in *is*, in the dative in *i*, in the accusative in *em*, or in the end of the neuter, in the ablative in *e*: in the nominative and accusative plural in *es*, or in *a*, in the genitive in *um*, in the dative and ablative in *ibus*. In this declination the greeke case doth sometimes remaine, as in the accusative *Parin, Pallada*, and without *s* in the vocative, *Pari, Palla*. The declination of uneven syllables is two-fold: the first whose genitive case singular doth not increase, and doth end in *e, us, or r*, in the nominative case.

Those which do end in *e, is*, are of the neuter gender: as, *mantile, mantilis, mantili, mantile, mantile, mantili: mantilia, mantilium, mantilibus, mantilia, mantilia mantilibus: so lacte, lactis, a word out of use, and wanting the plurall number: whereof lac, lactis is contracted: lactes, lactium, lactibus*, of the feminine gender, and wanting the singular number: this word *mille* being a substantive hath but one case in the singular number, and in the plurall it is declined fully; but when it is an adjective, it is declined in the plural number onely, and that but in one

The

C

case

case. Also *conclave*, *Praneste*, & adjectives ending in *e*, as *dulce*, *triste*, and such like are neuters: so is the word of one case, *Care*.

The ablative case doth alwaies end in *i*, even in adjectives: as, *Tristis*, *triste*, *tristi*: *acer*, *acris*, *acre*, *acri*, and such like.

The nominative case plurall in *ia*, as *aplustria*, which is also contracted *aplustra*. These nouns following do want the singular number: *altaria*, *magalia*, *mapalia*: also *Agonalia*, *Bacchanalia*, *Saturnalia*, and such like names of festivall daies: also *sponsalia*.

The genitive case plurall in the names of festivall daies is of the second declination of even syllables, as *Agonaliū*, *Agonaliūrum*. *Saturnaliū*, *Saturnaliūrum*. *Bacchanaliū*, *Bacchanaliūrum*: which hath bene used in certaine others, as *Anciliorum* for *Anciliū*: so *Sponsaliorum* for *Sponsaliū*: *Uetigaliorum* for *uetigaliū*.

These which end in *S* are of the feminine gender, and end in *es* or *is*, and in the genitive case plurall in *ium*.

Es, is: as *vulpes*, *vulpis*, *vulpi*, *vulpem*, *vulpes*. *vulpe*: *vulpes*, *vulpium*, *vulpibus*, *vulpes*, *vulpes*, *vulpibus*. So *apes* or *apis*, *apis*, *apium*, or *apum*: *vepres* is of the common gender. *sepes*, *trabes*, *plebes*, are also thus contracted, *seps*, *trabs*, *plebs*: and *adipes*, of the common gender, being contracted, is *adeps*. These want the plural number

number, *indoles*, *strues*, *lues*, *fames*, *tabes*, *pubes*: *soboles* and *labes* doe want the genitive and the dative case plural. *Verres* is of the masculine gender: *torques*, and *vates*, *vatum* or *vatum* are of the common gender, *panaces* of the neuter: *Senex* an adjective, at the least in the singular number. Certaine greeke nouns of this end are derived hither from the first declination of even syllables: as *Æschines*, *Æschinis*: *Aristides*, *Aristidis*: and certayne are declined also in the first declination of even syllables: as *Orontes*, *Orontis*, and *Oronta*: *Timarchides*, *Timarchidis*, and *Timarchide*: And the genitive case is sometimes taken from the second declination of even syllables: as, *Immitis Achilli*: also, *Duri miles Uliissi*: of *Achilles*, and *Ulysses*.

Is, is: as *corbis*, *corbis*, *corbi*, *corbem*, *corbis*, *corbe*: *corbes*, *corbium*, *corbibus*, *corbes*, *corbibus*.

Arraris which hath also *Arar*, *stipis*, *scobis*, (whereof commeth *stips*, *Scobs*) *strigilis*, of the ablative *strigili*, *ratis*, *novalis*, *Buris*, *Pranestis*. *hic mugilis*, and *mugil*, of the ablative *mugili*: these following want the plural number, *sitis*, *bilis*, *cannabis*.

The case. This word *vis* hath in the singular number onely *vis*, *vis*, *vim*, *vi*. but in the plural number it is fullie declined, *Vires*, *virium*, *viribus*. *Vicem*, *vice*, *vices*, *vicibus*, a word of foure cases: *ambage*, *ambages*, *ambagibus*: *gratis*, *grate*, *grates*, words of three cases.

Some nouns of this declination in the accusative case do end in *im*, as *Ararim*, *aqualim*, *securim*, *sitim*, *ravim*, *tussim*, *cucumim*, *burim*, *pelvim*. So likewise many greek words. But oftentimes they haue *n*, for *m*: as *Syrtis*, *Syrtin*: *Mysis*, *Mysin*: *Thais*, *Thain*: *Tigris*, *Tigrin*: *Tyberis*, *Tyberin*: *Daphnis*, *Daphnin*: *Paris*, *Parin*. Some haue *em* or *im*: as *restis*, *febris*, *navis*, *turris*, *clavis*, *puppis*.

When the accusative doth end in *em*, or *im*, the ablative shall end in *e*, or in *i*: as *reste*, *resti*: *febre*, *febri*: and such like: to whom are added these that follow, *amnis*, *anguis*, *avis*, *ovis*, *neptis*, *classis*, *ignis*, *unguis*, *uectis*, *fustis*, *finis*, *civis*. which notwithstanding for the most part doe end in *e*: those words haue onely *e* in the ablative case, whose accusative endeth onely in *im* or *in*: as for example: *Neapolin*, *Neapolis*: *Thetin*, *Theti*. *Tigrin*, *Tigri*: *hunc cucumim*, *cucumi*: yet *Ararim* hath *Arare*.

To this rule doe pertain those masculines which seeme to be made of adjectives, as *annalis*, *annali*: so *affinis*, *Aprilis*, *Sextilis*, *sodalis*, *riualis*, *familiaris*, *Quintilis*, *rudis*, of the feminine gender hath onely *rude*.

But proper names are agreeing to the rule: as *Laterensis*, *Laterense*: *Iuuenalis*: *Iuvenale*: *Martialis*, *Martiale*. The nominative case plurall is *Sardis*, *trallis*, not *Sardes*, *Tralles*.

These words are contracted in the genitive plural

plural: *strigilis*, *strigilum*: *iuuenis*, *iuuenum*: *volucris*, a bird, *volucrum*: *canis*, *canum*: *panis*, *panum*.

The gender. These nouns following are onely of the masculine gender, *assis*, and the compounds thereof, *octuassis*, *semissis*, *treassis*, *denassis*, *centuassis*, *vigassis*: so *acinacis*, *aqualis*, *axis*, *ēsis*, *orbis*, *majalis*, *natalis*, *jugalis*, *retis*, *vermis*, *uētis*, *fascis*, *follis*, *fustis*, & diuers others ending in *is*. *mensis*, *torris*, *caulis*, *cassis*, *callis*, *cenchrus*, for a serpent, *collis*, *piscis*, *postis*: and these three words, *antes*, *manes*, *penates*, want the singular number: but these nouns following are of the common gender: *amnis*, *anguis*, *finis*, *funis*, *civis*, *hostis*, *sentis*, *scrobis*, (wherof cometh *scrobs*) *torquis*, *canalis*, *canis*, *clunis*: likewise also the first end of adjectives, *tristis*, *dulcis*, whose neuters do end in *e*.

Nouns in *er* that are of this declination are of the masculine gender: as *uenter*, *ventris*, *ventri*, *ventrem*, *uenter*, *ventre*: *ventres*, *ventrum*, *ventribus*, *ventres*, *ventres*, *ventribus*: so *uter*, *utris*, *utrum*: *imber*, hath in the ablative case *imbre*, or *imbri*, yet the compounds of it haue onely *i*, in the ablative case, as *September*, *October*, *November*, *December*: so are latine words in *ter* declined: as *accipiter*, *accipitris*: *frater*, *fratris*: *lintor*, *lintris*, *lintrium*, is of the common gender, the greek word *mater*, *matris*, is of the feminine. Thus are some adjectives declined, *alacer*, *alacris*: *acer*, *acris*: *equester*, *e-*
C ii *questris*:

questris: saluber, salubris, volucer, volucris: celebr, celebris, and other such like ends of adjectives, which all have their ablative case in *i*.

The rest which have onely *e* in the ablative case, are alwaies contracted in the genitive plurall, as *fratre, fratrum: matre, matrum: patre, patrum*.

THE II. CHAP.

Of the second declination of uneven syllables.

THE second declination of uneven syllables is that, whose genitive case singular doth increase: and it is of nouns of the masculine gender.

The greeke genitive case ending in *os* short doth here verie often remaine: *Ovid. 2. Metamorph.* --- *sylvas Erymanthidos ambit.*

And the dative case doth sometimes make *i* short: as *Catull.*

Morte ferox Theseus, qualem Minoidi luctum

Obtulerat. -- For *Ovid* in *OEnon*, hath

Nympha suo Paridi.

Of the greeke genitive and accusative cases there are formed some wordes of even syllables: as of *elephas, elephantis*, commeth *elephantus, elephantis*: of *cassis, cassidis*, commeth *cassida, cassida*.

The ablative of adjectives of one end, endeth in *e*, or *i*: as *amans, amante, or amanti*: so *artifex*

rifex, uber, supplex, vetus, foelix, degener: after which sort these contractes following, doe end, *Arpinas, Fulginas, cujas*, which have ended in *atis*, and *ate*: so the comparatives, *doctior, doctius: fortior, fortius*: so verbals ending in *trix*, as *ultrix, vittrix: hospes, sospes, & pauper*, have alone: But proper names of adiectives are regular: as, *Clemente, Felice*.

The greeke nominative case plural maketh *es* short, & the accusative in *as*: *Garamantes, Garamantas*.

The neuters that end in *e* in the ablative case doe forme the nominative plural in *a*: as *corpore, corpora: poemate, poemata*.

But if the ablative end in *i*, the nominative plural hath *ia*: as *concordi, concordia: foelici, foelicia*. yet words of the comparative degree take away *i*, as *doctiora, plura*, and *complura* (though there be also *compluria*) so doth *vetera*.

The genitive case plural of an ablative that is regular, is evermore contracted: as *honore, honorum: milite, militum. Cesare, Caesarum: passere, passerum: doctiorum*, & of al other comparatives.

The encreasing of the cases is distinguished by vowels: of which vowels, *a* and *o* are long: *e, i, u, y*, are short.

Those which doe increase by *a*, are neuters. as *aris* and in the plural, *arium, aribus*, in some auncient writers: yet *pras, praedis*, is the masculine, and *fax, facis*, the feminine gender. so like-

wife is *laus*, *laudis*: *fraus*, *fraudis*: and *fauces*, *faucium*, without the singular number.

As, *Asis*: as, *vas*, *vasis*, of the singular number onely. but *as*, *assis*, *assium*.

As, *aris*: as *mas*, *maris*, *marium*, is of the masculine gender.

Ar, *aris*: as *pulvinar*, *pulvinaris*: so these nouns, *laquear*, *lucar*, *calcar*, which are contracted and therefore end in *i* in the ablative: *Nar*, *Naris*, is sometimes also a neuter, but *jubar* *jubaris*, *nectar* *nectaris*, *bacchar* *baccharis*, an herbe (which also hath *baccharis*) have no plural number. *Hamilicar*, *Hamilcaris*: *Cesar*, *Cesaris*: *Lar*, *laris*, *larium*: also, *Lar*, *lartis*, the name of a man: so the adjective *par*, *partis*, and the compounds thereof, *impar*, *separ*, *dispar*, *compar*: *fur*, *faris*, without the genitive and the dative plurals.

Al, *alis*: as *minutal*, *minutalis*: *cervical*, *cervicalis*: which words seeme to be contracted of the neuters end in *le*, as these that follow. *animal*, *vestigal*, *tribunal*, *puteal*, which therefore have *i* in the ablative case. *IsPal*, though it be the name of a Citie, yet is it of the neuter gender.

Nouns of the masculine gender doe make a short: *Asdrubal*, *Asdrubalis*. *Hannibal*, *Hannibalis*: *sal*, *salis*, being fully declined in both numbers, is of the masculine, and wanting the plural, is of the neuter gender.

An,

An, *anis*: as *Titan*, *Titanis*: *Paan*, *Paanis*. but *caro*, *carnis*, *carnium*, is of the feminine gender.

A, *atis*, is a greek end: as *Thema*, *thematis*, *poëma*, *poëmatis*: so *Zeugma* (though it be the name of a cytie) which in the ablative and dative case plural are declined as words of the declination of even syllables, after the AEolic manner: as *emblematis*, *poëmatis*, *hepar*, *hepatis*, wanteth the plural number.

As, *atis*, is of the feminine gender: as *civitas*, *civitatis*, *civitatum*, and *civitatium*: for words of many syllables ending in *as*, are often times contracted. so likewise are declined these that have the plural number, *caritas*, and *facultas*. so are *bonitas*, *probitas*, and such like substantives, which are seldome used in the plural number. yet *anas* hath *anatis* with a short. These two adjectives, *nostras* and *vestras*, are regular.

Ars, *artis*: as nouns of the feminine gender: *ars*, *artis*, *artium*: *pars*, *partis*, *partium*: whose compounds do chaunge *a* into *e*.

Ans, *antis*: as *amans*, *amantis*, an adjective: *sextans*, *dodrans*, *quadrans*, are of the masculine gender. so *adamas*, *elephas*, *Acragas*, *Calchas*, *Qaramas*, and such like greek words.

Ax, *aëtis*: as *Astyanax*, *Astianaëtis*: *Hylax*, *Hylaëtis*.

As, *adis*, with a short, of the masculine gender, as *vas*, *vadis*: so certaine greek words not onely

onely of the masculine gender, as *Arcas*, *Aradis*, *Arcadum*, but also of the feminine, as *decas*, *decadis*: *monas*, *monadis*: so *Doras*, *dipsas*, *Pallas*: nounes that betokē parentage as *Ætiac*, *Ætiadis*, *Phaetontias*, *Phaetontiadis* & such like. *glans*, *glandis*, *glandiū*, is of the feminine gender.

Feminines which end in *ax*, have *acis* with a long: as *fornax*, *fornacis*, *fornacium*: but *abax*, *abacis*: *smilax*, *smilacis*: *panax*, *panacis*, have a short. *pax*, *pacis*, wanteth the genitive and dative cases plural: so the adjectives, *audax*, *capax*, *fallax*, and such like.

The rest of the words of many syllables that end in *ax*, are of the masculine gender. as *Thrax*, *Thracis*. but those which doe follow do make a short: *Atax*, *Atrax*, *anthrax*, *Syphax*, *Syphacis*, with a long or, *Syphacis* with a short, *styrax*, *dropax*, *colax*, *Candax*, *Pharnax*: *Limax*, *limacis*, & *calx*, *calcis*, for a part of the foote, are of the common gender, but *calx*, for brick, is of the feminine, & so are *lanx*, *lancis*, *lancium*: *phalanx*, *phalangis*: *arx*, *arcis*, *arcium*: *falx*, *falcis*, *falcium*: but *Briax*, *Briacis* is of the masculine gender.

Abs, *abis*: as *Arabs*, *Arabis*: *trabs*, *trabis*, *trabium*, of the feminine gender.

Aps, *apis*: as *Lalaps*, *Lalapis*: *daps*, *dapis*, *dapium*, both of the feminine gender.

Nounes which increase by *e*. Certaine greeke nounes which are neuters: as *Argos*, *epos*, *metas*, *hippomanes*, *cacoethes*, should be declined after

after the greeke manner, in *eos* pure: but in latine they are not so declined.

Some of the feminine gender in *es*, are soe declined that i alone maketh the syllable of the increase: as *Res*, *rei*, *rei*, *rem*, *res*, *re*: *Res*, *rerum*, *rebus*, *res*, *rebus*.

The genitive case singular onely in nounes of the feminine gender thus declined is like the dative, and hath *ei*, for *eis*, with *e* long, if *i*, come betweene two vowels, as *species*, *speciei*: *facies*, *faciei*: otherwise it is short: as *plebs*, *plebei*: *fides*, *fidei*, *spes*, *spei*: whereof cometh that adjective of one case, *exspes*. *Dies*, *diet*, is of the common gender in the singular number, & in the plurall, it is onelie of the masculine gender: but *meridies* is onelie of the masculine gender. And manie of these nounes having *es* turned into *a*, are declined after the first declination of even syllables: as *luxuries*, *luxuriei*, & *luxuria*, *luxuria*. The plural number except it be of *res* & *dies*, is here seldome used.

Some nounes which end in *es*, have *eris*: as *Ceres*, *Cereris*.

Is, *eris*. as *cinis*, *cineris*: *pulvis*, *pulveris*.

us, *eris*, of the neuter gender: *holus*, *onus*, *opus*, *aus*, *aceris*, *hulcus*, *sidus*, *scelus*, *rudus*, *latus*, *minus*, *vellus*, *viscus*, *vulnus*, *foedus*, *funus*, *pondus*: *veneris*, *veneris*: *vetus*, *veteris*, an adiective.

Er, *eris*: *Anser*, *anseris*: *later*, *lateris*: *carcer*, *carceris*: *passer*, *passeris*: *vomer* or *vomis*, *vomeris*:

These

These adjectives, *huber*, *degener*, and *pauper*, make *huberum*, *degenerum*, *pauperum*, in the genitive plural. *Luceres*, & *proceres*, without the singular number: yet Iuvnal said,

Agnosco procerem ---

Add hereunto these that follow (although they be the names of trees) *hoc siler*, *sileris*: *hic*, or *hac*, or *hoc suber*, *suberis*: but *mulier*, *mulieris* is of the feminine gender.

These greeke nouns, *aer aeris*, *ather*, *atheris*, which want the plural number, and *crater crateris*, follow the greeke declination and prosodie: so *character*, *characteris*, and all others that end in *er* being long, which happeneth as often as the genitive doth end in *eris*.

The gender. Those words which doe signify the fruites of the earth, and end in *er*, are without the plural number: as *sifer siferis*, (yet *Plinie*, in his 20. Booke, and 5. Chapter, said, *Hicestus ideo stomacho utile videtur, quoniam non tres siferes edendo continuaret*) *laser*, *cicer*, *papaver*, both for the plant and the fruit, *piper*, *hic vel hac tuber*, for the fruit of a tree: *hac lacer*, in *Plinie*: but *hic cucumer*, or *cucumis*: so *acer*, *aceris*, although it be the name of a tree, & that which heretofore was called *itiner*, & now, *iter*, *itineris*: *uber uberis*, the substantive, be of the neuter gender: soe *spinter*. of *juger*, being out of use in the nominative case, commeth *jugaris*, *jugere*, in the singular number and

and in the plurall it hath all cases: *ver*, *veris* without the plural number: *cadaver* is perfect in both numbers: so of *verber*, which is rare in use, the other cases are usuall.

El, being long, maketh *elis*: as *Raphaël*, *Raphaëlis*, so: *Daniël*, *Michaël*, and these neuters *mel*, *mellis*, wanting the genitive and dative case plural, and *fel*, without the plural number.

Em, *emis*: as *hyems*, *hyemis*, of the feminine gender.

O long maketh *enis*: as *Anio Anienis*: *Nerio*, *Nerienis*, the wife of *Mars*, whereof commeth *Nerene*, *Nerienes*, and *Neria*, *Neria*.

En, *enis*: as *attagen*, *attagenis*: *splen*, *lien*, *lichen*, and *Siren*, *Sirenis*, of the feminine gender, whereof commeth *Sirena*, *Sirena*.

Es, *etis*, with *e* short: as *hac seges*, *teges*: *interpres*, & *indiges* are of the common gender: *hebes*, *teres*, *perpes*, *prapes*, are adjectives in the singular number. but *aries* & *paries* are masculines: *abes*, a feminine: *impetis*, *impete*, *impetibus*, a word of three cases and of the masculine gender. Some doe end in *etis* with *e* long: as these nouns of the feminine gender, *quies*, *quietis*, and *requies*, *requietis*, & *requies*: so these adjectives in the singular number *inquies*, *locuples*: soe Greeke nouns of the masculine gender in *es*, as *lebes*, *lebetis*, *magnes*, *tapes*, and proper names as *Mendes*, *Mendetis*, and *Mendis*, so *Thales*, *Thaletis*, and *Thalis*: *Chremes*, *Chremis*, and *Chremettis*.

Chremetis: and such like: soe, *Cares*, *Caretis*, & *Caritis*: of the common gender.

Ens, *entis*: as *dens*, *dentis* of the masculine gender: *lens*, *lentis*, & *mens* *mentis*, of the feminine, *bidens*, *bidentis*: *serpens*, *serpentis*: *rudens*, *rudentis*: *cliens*, *clientis*: *parens*, *parentis*, *parentum* or *parentium*, of the common gender: so adjectives, *amens*, *amentis*: *demens*, *docens*, *legens*, *audiens*.

Ois, *oëntis*, as *Simois*: *Simoëntis*: *Pyrois*, *Pyroëntis*.

Ers, *ertis*: as *expers*, *expertis*: so *iners*.

Es edis. of this sort there are few: as *pes*, *pedis*: & feminines: as, *compes*, *compedis*, and *merces*, *mercedis*, *hares* *heredis* of the common gender: so before it was sayd, *hic præs prædis*.

Ens, *endis*: as *libripens* *libripendis*, *hic* & *hænesfrens*, *hæclens*.

Ex, *ecis*: as *refex*, *refecis* (but *hælec*, *hælecis*, is of the feminine gender, and perfect in both numbers, or else of the neuter gender without the plural number) *Myrmex*, *Myrmecis*: *vervex*, *vervecis*: but these nouns are of the feminine gender: *nex*, *necis*; *precis*, *precum*, and other cases which want the nominative singular. *fax* *facis*: *merx*, *mercis*, are perfect in both numbers.

Ex, *egis*: as *aquilex*, *aquilegis*: *lelex*, *lelegis*: *grex*, *gregis*: *rex*, *regis*: *lex*, *legis*, is of the feminine gender, whereof cometh *exlex*, *exlegis*, an adjective. *Eps*, *epis*: as *seps*, *sepis* a serpent.

Words

Words increasing by *i*: as *glis*, *gliris*, *glirum*.

Il, *ilis*: as *fil*, *filis*, a neuter. this word *supellectilis* hath heretofore bene used, whereof is contracted *supellex*, *supellectilis*, and in the ablative case *supellectile*, or *supellectili*, is a feminine which lacketh the plural number: *pugil*, *pugilis*, *pugilum*, of the common gender: *vigil*, *vigilis*, *vigilum*: so *pervigil*, are adjectives in the singular number.

O, *inis*: as *Apollo*, *Apollinis*: *turbo*, *turbinis*: so those which doe end in *do* and *go*, which are of the feminine gender: as *filigo*, that wanteth the plural number, also *Lanugo*, *lanuginis*, which is perfect: so *libido*: *formido*: yet *ordo*, and *cardo*, are of the masculine gender: *homo*, and *nemo* (that wanteth the plural) & *margo*, are of the common gender.

En, *inis*, is of the neuter gender: as *omen*, *ominis*, and *gluten* which wanteth the plural number: so *nomen*, *fulmen*, *flumen*: but these words that come of *cano*, are of the masculine gender, to witt, *oscen*, *liticen*, *lyricen*, *fidicen*, *tibicen*, (whereof cometh also *fidicina*, *tibicina*) *tubicen*, *cornicen*: so *pecten*, & *flamen*, for a priest.

Also heretofore *hoc sanguen*, and *hoc pollen*, have bene used, but afterwards *hic sanguis*, *sanguinis*, without the plural number, and *hic pollis*, *pollinis*, remayned in use.

In, *inis*: *delphin*, and *delphis*, *delphinis*, whereof cometh *delphinus*, *delphini*: and *Salamin* which

which was also called *Salamis*, *Salaminis*, wherof came *Salamina*, *Salamina*.

Es, itis: as *ames*, *amitis*: *stipes*, *limes*, *fomes*, *termes*, *tudes*, *trames*, *cespes*, *gurgēs*, *palmes*, *poples*: *hac merges*: *hic & hac ales*, *antistes* (whereof cometh *antistita*) *eques*, *veles*, *miles*, *cocles*, *comes*, *pedes*, and adjectives in the singular number *hospes*, *sospes*, (whereof cometh *hospita* *sospita*) also *dives*.

Is, itis: as *Samnis*, *Samnitis*, *Samnitium*: and being contracted *Samnitum*: *Dis*, *Ditis*: *Quiris*, *Quiritis*, *Quiritium*, and sometimes also *Quiritum*: and feminines, *lis*, *litis*, *litium*: *charis*, *charitis*: *calites*, wanting the singular number, is of the common gender.

Ut, itis: as *caput*, *capitis*, a neuter: so *occiput*, *occipitis*: *sinciput*, *sincipitis*: and therof cometh these adjectives *anceps*, *ancipitis*, *biceps*, *bicipitis*, *præceps*, *præcipitis*, which are contracted of *ancipes*, *bicipes*, *præcipes*.

Es, idis: as the derivatives of *sedeo*, which are of the common gender: *obses*, *obsidis*: *reses*, *residis*: *deses*, *desidis*: *præses*, *præsidis*.

Is, idis: as *lapis*, *lapidis*: & *cuspis*, *cuspidis*, of the feminine gender: & these greeke nouns of the feminine gender, *agis*, *aspis*, *achis*, *ibis*, *tyrannis*, *cassis*, *capis*, *cenchris*, a hauke, *pyramis*, *pyxis*: so greeke names that signifie parentage, and are declined after the greeke declination: as *Aneis*, *Aneidos*: & such like: yet *Crenis* hath

hath *Crenidis*, with *i* long: *Nesis* *Nesidis*, *Psophis* *Psophidis*. *Id, idis* *David*, *Davidis*.

Ex, icis: words of many syllables doe chaunge *e* into *i*: as *apex*, *apicis*: *ramex*, *ramicis*: *latex*, *laticis*: *vortex* and *vertex* have *vorticis*, and *verticis*: *caudex*, *caudicis*: and *codex*, *codicis*: *podex*, *podicis*: but *carex*, *caricis*, and *vibex*, *vibicis* with *i* long, are of the feminine gender: and *obex*, *obicis*: *imbrex*, *imbricis*: *sillex*, *silicis*: *cortex*, *corticis*: *culex*, *culicis*: *pumex*, *pumicis*, are of the common gender. Adjectives in the singular number, *artifex*, *opifex*, make their genitive plurall *artificum*, *opificum*: *illex*, *illicis*: but *supplex* hath *supplices*, and *supplicia*.

Ix, icis: as *ibix*, *ibicis*: *calix*, *calicis*: *varix*, *varicis*, & such like. *Cilix* a man of *Cilicia*. But these are of the feminine gender, *histris*, *salix*, *filix*, *fornix*, *coxendix*, *pix* wanting the plurall number: *natrix* for a serpent, is of the common gender. but these masculines following doe make *i* long in the genitive case, *spadix*, *phenix*, *pistrix* for a fish, and nouns of the feminine gender, as *radix*, *lodix*, *cervix*, *perix*: *victrix*, maketh also *victricia*, in the plurall number: so doe these adjectives, *felix*, *pernix*.

Ex, igis: as *remex*, *remigis*.

Ebs & ibs, ibis: as *celebs*, *calibis*: of the common gender. *Libs*, *libis*: a winde.

Eps, ipis, feminines: *forceps*, *forcipis*: *stirps*, *stirpis*, when it is taken for issue, but being used

for a plant; it is of the common gender: *princeps*, *principis*, *principum*, is of the common gender. These adjectives, *municipes*, and *particeps*, have in the genitive plural, *municipum*, *participum*.

Ix, *ivis*: as *nix*, *nivis*: of the feminine gender. Those that increase by *o*. Certaine grecke nouns are so declined, that the vowel *o* goeth next before *is*, *os*, *ois*: as *heros*, *herois*: *Minos* *Minois*.

Os, *offis*: as *os*, *offis*, *offium*: so *exos*, *exoffis*.

Os, *oris*: as *mos*, *moris*: so *flos*: but *ros*, *roris*, hath *rorium*, in the genitive plural. *glos*, is of the feminine gender: *os*, *oris*, *orium*, of the neuter.

Or, *oris*, as *rumor*, *rumoris*: so *honor*, *labor*, *vapor*, *clamor*, which have also *honoris*, *laboris*, *vaporis*, *clamos*, and *sopor* which wanteth the plural number: *primores*, wanteth the singular number. *Castor*, *Castoris*: *rhetor*, *rhetoris*, and such like grecke nouns, which increase by *o* short. *arbor*, of the feminine gender, which is also *arbos*, *arboris*. *author*, *authoris*: & *memor*, *memoris*, are adjectives in the singular number: *aquor*, *aquoris*, *ador*, *adoris*, (wanting the plural number) and *marmor*, *marmoris*, having *o* short, are neuters. also comparatives ending in *or* or *us*, doe make their genitive in *oris*: as *doctior*, & *doctius*, *doctioris*.

us, *oris*, neuters: *littus*, *littoris*: so *nemus*, *facinus*, *faenus*, *tergus*, *tempus*, *decus*, *corpus*, (and adjectives hereof derived, *bicorpor*, *tricorpor*)
pecus,

pecus, *pectus*, *penus*, *pignus*: *lepus*, *leporis*, is of the masculine gender, *specus*, a word of one case of the neuter.

ur, *oris*. of this declination there be foure neuters, *ebur* or *ebor*, *eboris*: *robur*, or *robor*, *roboris*, (even when it is taken for a tree) *jecur*, *jecoris*, *jecinoris*, *jocinoris*: *femur*, *femoris*.

Ol, *olis*, as *Sol*, *solis*, the onely word that endeth in *ol*.

O, *onis*: as *harpago*, *harpagonis*: so *aquilo*, *aquilonis*, *udo*, *ligo*, *titio*, *turbo*, for a swordplaye, *cento*, *cudo*: *unedo* is of the feminine gender. but *aleo* doth seeme to the Grammarians to be a word of one case. *Sulmo*, although it be the name of a citie, is of the masculine gender: *bubo*, *bubonis*, is of the common gender.

In the time of *Cicero* and *Cesar* these grecke contracted nouns were declined after the latine rule by *o* long: as, *Io*, *Ionis*: *Dido*, *Didonis*: *Calypso*, *Calypsonis*: in the time of *Quintilian*, the grecke declination was followed, as *Dido*, *Didus*: *Dido*, *Dido*: but I rather follow that golden age.

Nouns which are derived of verbs and end in *io*, are of the feminine gender. as *ratio*, *religio*, *legio*, *natio*: so *ditio*, and *contagio* (which wanteth the plural number) *talio*. but *pugio* is of the masculine gender.

On, *onis*: as *Triton*, *Tritonis*: *trigon*, *trigonis*: *Agamemnon*, *Agamemnonis*: *canon*, *canonis*:

D ij

but

but *findon*, *findonis*, and *icon*, are of the feminine gender: *Python*, of the common.

Os, *ovis*: as *bos*, *bovis* (of the common gender) and in the plural number, *boves*, *bovm*: *bobus*, and *bubus*. *hic jupiter*, *jovis*.

Os, *otis*: as *nepos*, *nepotis*: but *cos*, *cotis*, *cotium* and *dos*, *dotis*, *dotium*: are of the feminine gender: and *sacerdos*, *sacerdotis*: *compos* *compotis*: *impos*, *impotis*, are of the common gender. but many greeke nounes, encreasing by *o* long, are of the masculine gender: as *Eros*, *Erotis*: *Rhinoceros*, *Rhinocerotis*.

Ors, *ortis*: as these feminins: *mors*, *mortis*: *fors*, *sortis*, *sortium* (as also these adjectives compounded thereof, *consors*, *exors*) *cohors*, *cohortis*, *cohortium*: *fors*, *forte*: a word of two cases.

Ons, *ontis*: as *Aaron*, *Aarontis*: *Phaeton* *Phaetontis*: and such greeke words.

Ons, *ontis*: as *mons*, *montis*, *montium*: *fontium*: *pons*, *pontium*: but *fons*, *fontium*, is of the feminine gender: *spontis*, *sponte*: a word of two cases: *sons*, *fontis*: an adjective.

Os, *odis*: as *Custos*, *custodis*: of the common gender.

Certaine greeke nounes, doe turne *us* into *odis*: as, *tripus*, *tripodis*: so *OEdipus*, *OEdipodis*: whereof, commeth *OEdipodes*, *OEdipoda*: and *OEdipus*, *OEdipi*.

Or, *ordis*: as *cor*, *cordis*, *cordium*: of the neuter gender: and the compounds thereof: *ex-*
cora

ors, *focors*, *vecors*, *contors*, *discors*.

Ons, *ondis*: as *hac frons*, *frondis*, *frondium*.

Ox, *ocis*: with *o* long as *volvax*, *volvocis*: and these adjectives, *atrox*, *velox*, *ferox*. but *Cappadox*, *Cappadocis*: hath *o* short: so, *celox*, *celocis*, of the feminine gender: *præcox*, an adjective, hath *præcōcis*, and *præcoquis*: but *nox*, *noctis*, *noctium*, is of the feminine gender.

Ox, *ogis*, as *Allobrox*, *Allobrogis*.

Ops, *opis*, with *o* long: as *Cercops*, *Cercopis*: *Cyclops*, *Cyclopis*: *conops*, *conopis*, *hydrops*, *hydropis*: but these have *o* short, *Æthiops*, *Æthiopis*: *Cecrops*, *Cecropis*: *Dolops*, *Dolopis*: *Ops*, *opis*, a Goddesse: but without the nominative case *opis*, *opi*, *opem*, *ope*, for aid and power: and in the plural number, it is wholly declined, *opes*, *opum*, for riches, whereof commeth the adjective, *inops*, *inopis*, *inopum*.

Nounes that encrease by *u*.

us, *uis*: of the common gender. as, *sus*, *su-*
is: *grus*, *gruis*.

Some nounes ending in *us* are also declined with *us* pure for *uis*: as *census*, *censius*, *censui*, *censum* *census*, *censu*: *censibus*. So *sinus* which heretofore was *sinum*. These are of the feminine gender *acus*, *idus*, wanting the singular number, *ficus*, a tree and the fruit, *manus*, *tribus*, *domus*, without the ablative singular, *porticus*, *penus*, wanting the plural number: but *specus*, and *colus* are of the common gender.

Iesus, Iesu, Iesum, Iesu, Iesu, are cases taken from the greeke declination,

Some neuters ending in *u* are in the singular number but of one case, and yet in the plural number are declined with diverse cases: as *tonitru, tonitrua, tonitruum, tonitribus*: *cornu, cornua, cornuum, cornibus*. so *veru, genu*: but these have onely the ablative case: *astu, noctu, jussu, injussu, permissu, promptu*, in the dative and ablative case plural these end in *ubus, artus, specus, lacus, tribus, parcus, portus*, which also hath *portibus*.

us, uris: of the neuter gender: as *rus, ruris*: so *thus*, without the genitive and dative case plural: *jus, crus, pus*, wanting the plural number: *plus*, in the singular number, wanteth the dative case, & is a substantive, but in the plural number an adjective, having *plures* & *plura, plurium*: *Complures complura*, and *compluria, complurium*, and *hilumures, lemurum*, doe want the singular number: *Ligus, Liguris* one of *Liguria*, is of the common gender: *mus, muris, murium*, of the masculine, *tellus*, of the feminine.

ur, uris, of the neuter gender: as *murmur, murmuris*: so *sulfur, guttur*: so *Anxur*, and *Tybur*, although they be the names of cities (*Anxur* is sometimes also of the masculine gender) but *vultur, fursur, turtur*, are masculines. *augur, auguris, fur furis*, are of the common gender:

cicur

cicur, cicuris, an adjective.

ul, ulis: as *praesul, praesulis*: of the common gender: so *exul*.

us, utis: of the feminine gender: as *virtus, virtutis*: But *salus, servitus, senectus, juvenus*, and such like substantives, do want the plural number: the adjective *intercus* hath *intercutis*. *puls, paltis, pultium*, is of the feminine gender.

us, untis: as these greeke names of Cities: *Opus, Opuntis*: *Hydrus, Hydruntis*: *Trapezus, Trapezuntis*: *Cerasus, Cerasuntis*: names of townes: so *Aruns, aruntis*: so these latine words, *iens euntis*: and the compounds *abiens, obiens, rediens, periens*: yet *ambiens* hath *ambientis* in the genitive case.

us, udis, with *u* long, of the feminine gender: as *incus, incudis*: so *subscus, palus, paludis, paludium* and *paludum*: notwithstanding *pecus* hath *pecudis*, with *u* short. *laus laudis, fraus, fraudis*, be of the feminine gender.

ud, udis: *Bogud, Bogudis*:

ux, ucis, of the feminine gender: as *nux, nucis, crux, crucis*: but *lux, lucis*: wanteth the genitive case plural. *Pollux, Pollucis*: *dux, ducis*: is of the common gender: *redux, reducis*: *trux, traxis*: *fauces, faucium, faucibus*, be adjectives without the singular number.

unx, uncis: as *Septunx, septuncis, septuncium*: so *deunx, deuncis, deuncium*: *quincunx, quincuncis, quincuncium*.

D iij

ux,

ux, ugis: as *frux, frugis*: of the feminine gender
conjux (or *conjunx*) *conjugis*, of the common gender.

Bs, bis: as *urbs, urbis, urbium*:

Ps, pis: as *aucens, aucupis*: of the common gender,

Nounes that increase by *y*.

Y, yos: as these neuters, *moly, molyos*: *Ἐπυ, Ἐπυος*.

Ys, yos: as *Phorcys, Phorcyos*.

Yn, ynīs: as *Porcyn, Porcynīs*: *Gortyn, Gortynīs*, of the feminine gender.

Yns, ynthis: as *Tyrins, Tyrinthis*: a riuer and acitie.

Ys, ydis: as *chlamys, chlamydis*: of the feminine gender.

Yx, ycis: as *Eryx, Erycis*: *sandyx, sandycis*: *calyx, calycis*: *Bebryx, Bebrycis*, a word betokening a mans countrie with *y* doubtfull, *bombyx, bombycis*, & *lynx, lyncis*: are of the common gender.

Yx, ychis: as *onyx, onychis*: *Sardonyx, sardonychis*. of the common gender.

Yx, ygis: *oryx, orygis*: *styx, stygis*. a word of the feminine gender.

Ybs, ybis: as *chalybs, chalybis*: of the masculine gender.

ps, yphis: as *gryps, gryphis*.

THE

THE 12. CHAP.
Of Nounes that are infinite.

THE general rule of words of uneven syllables hath hitherto bene handled. There are but few nounes which are in number infinite among the latinists, as these neuters, *frit, git, pondo*: & these adjectives, *oprus, nequam, damnas, praesto*: which words whether they be used in al cases, it is to be considered. So these nounes of the singular number onely, *instar, fas, nefas, necesse, necessum, nihil, nil, gelu*: but *nauci* & *mancipi* for *mancipij*? are genitive cases, which wil not have an adjective ioyned with the. no more wil *frugi*, for *frugis*: though Cicero said, *bona frugi homo*. such are *eiusmodi, illiusmodi, huiusmodi*, in which a speech is made one word by an accent. The names of numbres, being adjectives plural are infinite: as *quatuor, quinque*, and such as end in *a*, *triginta, quadraginta, quinquaginta, sexaginta, septuaginta, octoginta, nonaginta*: so *centum, mille, tot, totidem, quot, quotquot, aliquot*: so *a, b, c, alpha, beta*, & al other names of letters. so words take definitely, as *clarū, mane, scire tuum*. Some barbarous words are said to be infinits, as *Adā, Noë, Aixi, Illiturgi*, which in latine might better be declined: as *Adamus, Noëus, Aëxum, Illiturgū*, as Cæsar did decline the french names both of men and tounes, in latine, as *Orgetorix Orgetorigis*

rigis: *Melodunum*, *Meloduni*: such are *sinapi*, *gummi*, *cepe*, *Gadir*, which might be better declined, *sinapis*, *Gummi*, *cepa*, *Gades*. Soe *Cim* might be made *Cimum*, & such like: And thus much concerning the *etimologie* of nounes: it followeth that we speake of a verbe.

The end of the first booke.



THE SECOND

BOOKE OF P. RAMVS

his Grammar.

THE I. CHAP.

Of a verb.



Verb is a word of nūber with tense & person. A tense is a difference of a verb according to the times present, past, and to come. Everie present tense is passing, but not past: The preter tense and the future tense are partly not past, and partly fully past. Therefore of this verb finite there are three tenses not past, & as many

many fullie past, and every one of them almost are double. *The tenses not past*, as the first present tense, *amo*, *amor*, *amem*: the second, *amem*, *amer*: the thrid, *amarem*, *amarer*: the first preter tense, *amabam*, *amabar*: the second also, *amarem*, *amarer*: Of the first preter tense not past, doth arise a nounce participle, *bam* or *bar*, being changed into *ns*: as of *amabam*, *sedebam*, *loquebar*, commeth *amans*, *sedens*, *loquens*. The first future, *amabo*, *amabor*: the second, *ama*, *amare*, *amato*, *amator*. yet *amem*, and *amer*, may also be of the future tense, as well as *amarem*, and *amarer*. The second and the third person of the second future singular is al one.

The tenses fullie past: as the first preter tense, *amavi*: the secōd, *amaverim*: the third, *amavissem*: the fourth *amaveram*: the future *amaverim* or *amavero*: and in the other persons, as in the second preter perfect tense. For this is also ambiguous, as *amem* and *amarem*.

The syllables of tenses increasing by *a*, *e*, *o*, are made long: as *amabam*, *amatote*, *legemus*. yet *e* before *ram*, *rim*, and *ro*, is made short. *i* and *u* are short: as *amaveram*, *amaverim*, *amavero*, *amamini*, *legitis*, *sumus*, *volumus*, *perculi*, *pepuli*: yet the Poets, in *amaverimus*, *amaveritis*, and such like, doe at their pleasure make long the last syllable but one.

The first preter perfect tense is made of the second person of the present tense, the last letters

ters being turned into *vi*: as *amas*, *amavi*: *fles*, *flevi*: *petis*, *petivi*: *audis*, *audivi*.

The contractiō of the first preterperfectense and the derivatives therof, is most usual and doth extend to the greatest part of verbs: as *cupij*, *audij*, *amasti*, *nostij*, *scistij*: and in the plurall number, as *amavere*, *docuere*, *petivere*, *audivere*.

The chiefe anomalie of the preterperfectense is double. the first when *v* is turned into *u*, the vowel going before being taken away: as *domas*, *domui* for *domavi*: so *habes*, *habui*: *alis*, *alui*: *salis*, *salui*.

The second anomalie is, whereas *v* is taken away with the vowel going before: as *juvas*, *juvi*: *moves*, *movi*: *defendis*, *defendi*: *comperis*, *comperi*.

The first person of the preterperfectense being of two syllables is made long: as in *flavi*, *movi*, *sevi*, *scivi*.

And thus much concerning the tenses of a finite verb. A verb infinite is eyther perpetuall, or participial. Perpetuall which is varied by *re*, *ri*, or *se*: by *re*, or *ri*, in the present tense. as *amare*, *amari*: by *se*, in the pretertense not past, the preterperfectense, and in the preterpluperfectense, as *amavisse*. Participiall, which is declined like a nōne that hath cases, and is eyther a Gerunde, or a Supine.

A gerunde, which in the present tense & pretertense is varied in *di*, & *do*, and in the future tense

tense, in *dum*. The first is formed by chaunging *bam*, or *bar*, into *ndi*: as *amabam*, *amandi*: *sedebam*, *sedendi*: *loquebar*, *loquendi*: Of the first gerund ending in *di*, the two other, ending in *do*, and *dum*, doe arise. Of a gerund doth come a nōne gerundive ending in *dus*, *da*, *dum*. *Cicero*, *Quibus tuendus erat*. *A Deo nobis causa ordiēda est*,

A supine is that which is varied in the present tense and the pretertense in *u*, and in the future tense in *um*: as *amatu*, *amatum*.

The first supine is formed of the first finite preterperfectense, the two last letters being chaunged into *tu*, as *amavi*, *amatu*: *juvi*, *jutu*: *flevi*, *fletu*: *movi*, *motu*: *petivi*, *petitu*: *audivi*, *auditu*: this syllable *ui* is chaunged into *itu*: as *domui*, *domitu*: *habui*, *habitu*: *alui*, *alitu*: *salui*, *salitu*, for *salitu*: from hence doth proceede a nōne participiall ending in *us*, as *amatus*.

The second supine is made of the first, *m* being added thereunto, as of *amatu*, *amatum*: and from hence doth proceede the nōne participial ending in *rus*, *m* being chaunged into *rus*: as of *amatum*, *amaturus*: & thus much concerning the tense or time

A Person is a special end of a verb: & is three fold in both numbers: the first person singular *amo*, the second *amas*, the third, *amat*: The first person of the plurall number, *amamus*, the second, *amatis*, the third, *amant*. from hence

hence there is a double forme of a verb, the first, is when the theame doth end in *o*: and if it may be varied by *or*, it is called a *verb active*: as *amo, amor*: if it cannot, it is called a *neuter*: as *sedeo, studeo*.

The second is, when the theame doth end in *or*, & then if it may be varied by *o*: it is called a *passive*: as *amor, amo*: otherwise it is called a *deponent*: as *Loquor. Passives*, and *Deponents*, do want their perfect tenses: but the supines of deponentes are formed of fained pretertenses as: *insidiatu, veritu, fruitu, mentitu*, as it were of *insidiavi, verui, fruiui, mentivi*: here of doth spring a nounce of the passive or deponent signification, this letter *s* being added: as *amatus, loquutus*. Also the passive signification doth often agree to the deponent: as *testata publicis literis: Meditata omnia*.

Also certaine verbs are onely conjugated in the third person of the singular number: & they are called *impersonals*: as *panitet, amatur*: which words do follow the law of their original theame.

THE 2. CHAP.

Of the first conjugation in bo.

THe varying of a verb, according to tenses and persons, is called a *conjugation*: and it is eyther in *bo*, or in *am*: In *bo*, whose first future tense not past doth end in *bo*, or *bor*: and it is formed of the second person singular of the first

first present tense, by turning *s* or *ris* into *bo*, or *bor*: as *amas, amaris: amabo, amabor: Fies, flieris, flebo, flebor*. & in the second persons of this future *e* is short in *beris* & *bere*: as *amaberis, or amabere*. The conjugation in *bo*, is double. The first, whose second person singular, of the first present tense doth end in *as*, being an active, or in *aris* being a passive An example of the first forme is this,

Amo I love, *amas* thou lovest, *amat* he loveth: *amamus* we love, *amatis* ye love, *amant* they love:

Amem I may love, *ames*, *amet*: *amemus, ametis, ament*:

Amarem I might or could love, *amares, amaret*: *amaremus, amaretis, amarent*:

Amabam I did love, *amabas, amabat*: *amabamus, amabatis, amabant*:

Amabo I shal or will love, *amabis, amabit*: *amabimus, amabitis, amabunt*.

Ama, vel amato, love thou, *amato*: *amate, amanto*,

Amavi I have loved, *amavisti, amavit*: *amavimus, amavistis, amaverunt, vel amavere*.

Amaverim, I might or should have loved, *amaveris, amaverit*: *amaverimus, amaveritis, amaverint*.

Amavissem, I might or should have loved, *amavisses, amavisset*: *amavissemus, amavissetis, amavissent*:

Amavera

Amaveram, I had loved: *amaveras*, *amaverat*: *amaveramus*, *amaveratis*, *amaverant*.

Amavero I may or can love hereafter, *amaverim*, as before.

Amare, *amavisse*.

Amandi, of loving, *amando*, *amandum*: *amatus*, *amatum*.

The anomalie of tenses not past. *Ovat* is only used with grammarians, whereof notwithstanding commeth *ovans*. of *juro* commeth *desero*, and *pejoro*: *Dor*, *der*, & *for*, are not used: *daris*, *deris*, & *faris*, & those that spring of them, are in use. *Dabam*, & those that come thereof, doe make short the first letter of the increase,

The anomalie of perfect tenses: Of those that are fully and regularlie conjugated, there are few anomalies: *Poto*, *potavi*, *potatu*, & *potu*: *neco*, *necavi*, *necatu* & *nectu*: *plico* hath sometimes *plicui*, and *plicitu*: but for the most parte it is regular, as his compounds are alwaies with *sub*, or with a nounce: as *supplico*, *multiplico*, *triplico*. *seco* and *frico*, have *secui* *sectu*, and *fricui* *frictu*: (but *secaturus*, *affricaturus*, *refricaturus*, are good latine words) *veto*, and *domo* are of the first anomalie, and *juvo* of the second: yet *Persius* sayth *vetavit* & *Salust* *juvaturus*. *Lavo* wanting the preter tense hath *Lavatum*, *Nexo* is sayd to want both the preter tense & the supines: *do*, *dedi*, *datum*.

Of neuters some doe forme nounces, as of a deponent

ponent: as of *inveteravi*, *inveteratu*, *inveteratus*: so of *juro*, commeth *juratus*, of *ceno*, *canatus*, of *titubo*, *titubatus*.

These verbs following are of the first anomalie, *sono*, *tono*, *cubo*, *crepo*: but *sonaturum*, & *intonaturum*, are good latine words: *Cicero* also hath *increpavit*, & *discrepavit*. *Micomici*: *emico*, *emicui*, wanteth the supine, (yet *emicturus*, is in use) *dimico*, *dimicui*, and more often *dimicavi*, but alwaies *dimicatu*, whereof commeth *dimicatio*: *Sto*, *steti*, *statu*: whereof commeth *status*, *stata*, *statum*: and *status*, *status*, *statui*: although there be also *staturus*. *Asto*, *astiti*, *astitu*, and *astatu*: *Presto*, *prestiti*, *prestitu*, and *prastatu*, whereof commeth *prastaturus*, being a word used of *Cicero*. *Labo* wanteth the preter tense, and the supine.

An example of the second forme.

Amor, I am loved, *amaris*, *vel amare*, *amatur*: *amamur*, *amamini*, *amantur*.

Amer, I may or can be loved, *ameris* *vel amere*, *ametur*: *amemur*, *amemini*, *amentur*.

Amarer, I should or would be loved, *amareris* *vel amarere*, *amaretur*: *amaremur*, *amaremini*, *amarentur*.

Amabar, I was loved, *amabaris* *vel amabare*, *amabatur*: *amabamur*, *amabamini*, *amabantur*.

Amabor, I shall or will be loved, *amaberis*
E vel

vel amabere, amabitur: amabimur, amabimini, amabuntur.

Amare, vel amator, bethou loved, ametur: amamini, amant or.

Amari, to be loved.

Al deponents in this conjugation are fullie regular.

THE 3. CHAP.

Of the second conjugation in bo.

THe second conjugation in *bo* is, whose second person singular of the first present tense doth end in *es*, or *eris*, with *e* long.

An example of the first forme

Fleo, I weep, fles, flet: flemus, fletis, flent.

Fleam, I may or can wepe. fleas, fleat: fleamus, fleatis, fleant.

Flerem, I might or should weepe, fleres, fleret: fleremus, fleretis, flerent.

Flebam, I wept or did wepe, flebas, flebat: flebamus, flebatis, flebant.

Flebo, I shall or wil weepe, flebis, flebit: flebimus, flebitis, flebunt.

Fle, vel flecto, weepethou, flecto: flecte, flecto:

Flevi, I have wept, flevisisti, flevit: flevimus, flevistis, fleverunt vel flevere.

Fleverim, I might or could have wept, fleveris, fleverit: fleverimus, fleveritis, fleverint.

Flevissem, I might or should have had wept, flevisisses,

flevisses, flevisset: flevissemus, flevissetis, flevisissent.

Fleveram, I had wept, fleveras, fleverat: fleveramus, fleveratis, fleverant.

Flevero, vel fleverim, I may or shall weepe hereafter, and so forth.

Flere, to weepe.

Flevisse, to have or had wept.

Flendi, of weeping, flendo, flendum.

Fletu, to be wept. fletum.

There are few verbs in this conjugation that are in tenses, and persons fullie regular: as *vicio, deleo, neo*, and the compounds of *pleo*, *expleo, impleo, repleo, compleo*.

And fewer neuters, as *oleo, olui*, it seemeth also to have had *olevi*, whereof comineth *oletu*, and hereof are compounded *exoleo, exolevi, exoletu*: so *aboleo, obsoleo, peroleo*, (but *aboleo, abolui* hath *abolitu*) so *suboleo, subolevi, subolitu*: but *adoleo adolevi, adultu: redoleo, redolui, and redolevi, redolitu and redoletu*.

The first anomalie in other verbs as wel fullie conjugated, as neuters, doth contayne a very great part: as *arceo, arcui, arcitu*: so *habeo, sorbeo, moneo, taceo, terreo*: but *torrui*, maketh *rostru: tenui, tenuu*: (but the compounds thereof, *attineo, attinui, attentu*: so *detineo, contineo*) *doceo, docui, doctu: censeo, censui, censu: misceo, misui, mistu: timeo, timui*, wanteth the Supine.

Neuters. *soleo, solui, solitu*: so *lateo, liceo, liceo, valeo, mereo, noceo, doleo, aleo, coaleo, pario, pigeo, pudeo, placeo*: but *careo, caritu*, and *cassu*: *frendeo, frendui*, hath *frensu*: *tadeo, tadui, tatsu*, being out of use, whereof commeth *pertadeo, pertadui, pertasu*: *pateo, patui, passu*: And very many neuters, having their preterperfectense ending in *ui*, want the supines: as *egeo, egui, horreo, oporteo, humeo, sileo, sordeo, studeo, stupeo, strideo, splendeo, ranceo, rigeo, rubeo, languco, jaceo, vireo, vigeo, fæteo, fraceo, frondeo, flaveo, flacceo, floreo, marceo, macio, muceo, nitio, tepeo, torpeo, tumeo, deceo, candeo, calleo, polleo, putreo*: *Liqueo, licui*: *ferveo*, of the old verb *ferbeo, ferbui*, whereof cometh *deferbui, conferbui*, & such like: *paniter* is an impersonal, and yet notwithstanding *paniturum*, is Quintilians word.

The rest are of the second anomalie, and have their supines almost regular: we wil follow the ends of the preter tense

Si, su: as *suadeo, suasi, suasu*: *mulceo, tergeo*. but *indulgeo, indulsi, indultu*: *torqueo, torfi, tortu*: *jubeo iussi, iussu*.

Neuters: *hæreo, hæsi, hasu*: *ardeo, arsi, arsu*: *maneo, mansi, mansu*: so *remaneo*: but *emineo*, and *immineo*, have *eminui*, and *imminui*, wanting the supines: *audeo*, wanting the preter tense, hath *ausu*: whereof come these persons, *ausim, ausis, ausit, ausint*: so *gaudeo, gavisu*: but contrariwise the words following want the supines

supines: *algeo, alsi*: *urgeo, urfi*: *fulgeo, fulsi*: *turgeo, turfi*.

Xi, etu: as *augeo, auctu*: so *lugeo, mulgeo, mulxi*, and *mulsi, mulctu* and *mulsu*: but *lucco, luxi*: *frigeo, refrigeo, refrixi*.

vi, tu, are made of verbs that end in *veo*: as *voveo, vovi, votu*: so *foveo, moveo*: but *faveo, favi, fautu*: *caveo, cavi, cantu*: *cico, civi, citu*.

These neuters following want the supines: *livio, livi*: *slaveo, flavi*: *connivco, connivi* and *connixi*: *paveo, pavi*.

Di, su: as *video, vidi, visu*: *spondeo, spondidi, sponsu*: *mordeo, momordi, morsu*: *tondeo, rotondi, tonsu*: but there is also, *despondi, remordi, detondi*.

Neuters: *prandeo, prandi, pransu* (whereof, as it were, from a deponent, commeth *pransus*) so *sedeo, sedi, sessu*, & these compounds, *insideo, obsideo*: *pendeo, pependi, pensu*: but *dependeo, pendidi, dependu*.

These want both the preter tense and the supines: *aveo, salveo, strideo, renideo, glabreo, elueo, mæreo*.

An example of the second forme.

Fleor, I am wept for, *fleris vel flere, fletur: flemur, flemini, flentur*.

Fleat I may or cā be wept for, *flearis vel fleare, E ij fletur:*

fleatur: Fleamur, fleamini, fleantur.

Flerer, flereris, vel flerere, fleretur: fleremur, fleremini, flerentur.

Flebar, I was wept for, flebaris, vel flebare, flebatur: flebamur, flebamini, flebantur.

Flebor, I shal or will be wept for, fleberis, vel flebere, flebitur: flebimur, flebimini, flebuntur.

Flere, vel fletor, be thou wept for, fletor: flemini, flentor:

Fleri, to be wept for.

Deponents of the first anomaly are almost these: *Liceor, licitu: vereor, veritu: mereor, meritu: misereor, misertu: tueor, tuitu: polliceor, pollicitu: but fateor, hath fassu: reor, ratu: medeor, wanteth the supine. And thus much of the conjugation in bo.*

THE 4. CHAP.

Of the first conjugation ending in am.

A Conjugation in *am* is that, whose first future tense not past endeth in *am*, or in *ar*: and it is formed of the first person singular of the first present tense, this vowel *o* or this syllable *or* being chaunged into *am*, or *ar*: as *peto petam: audio, audiam: petor, petar: audior, audiar*: in whose gerunds, *ein* the middle of the word going before *u* and *d*, is chaunged into *is*: as *faciundum, legundum, experiundum*: from whence come such like gerundives ending in

in *undus*. The conjugation in *am* is double: the first, whose second person singular of the first present tense, doth end in *is*, or in *eris* short: as *petis, peteris*.

An example of the first forme.

Peto, I desire, petis, petit: petimus, petitis, petunt.

Petam, I may or can desire, petas, petat: petamus, petatis, petant.

Peterem, I might or should desire, peteres, peteret: peteremus, peteretis, peterent.

Petebam, I did desire, petebas, petebat: petebamus, petebatis, petebant.

Petam, I shal or wil desire, petes, petet: petemus, petetis, petent.

Pete vel petito, desire thou, petito: petite, petanto.

Petivi, I have desired, petivisti, petivit: petivimus, petivistis, petiverunt vel petivere.

Petiverim, I might or should have desired, petiveris, petiverit: petiverimus, petiveritis, petiverint.

Petivissem, I might or should have had desired, petivisses, petivisset: petivissemus, petivissetis, petivissent.

Petiveram, I had desired, petiveras, petiverat: petiveramus, petiveratis, petiverant.

Petivero, vel petiverim, I shal or wil desire. Petere. to desire.

Petivisse. to have or had desired.

Petendi, of desiring, *petendo*, *petendum*.

Petitu, to be desired, *petitum*,

The anomalie of tenses not past.

Inquo, or *inquam*, *inquis*, *inquit*, *inquiunt*.

The future, *inquies*, *inquiet*: *inque*, *inquito*.

These verbs following *fac*, *dic*, *duc*, are contractes, for *face*, *dice*, *duce*. So *adduc*, & *pradic*, are compounded verbs (notwithstanding Terence sayd *abduce*, & *traduce*) but the compounds of *facio* are regular, *effice*, *perfice*. *Memento*, and *mementote*, are the onely persons of the time or tense not past.

The anomalie of perfect tenses. These that follow are regular: as *Sapio*, *cupio*; and verbs ending in *ss*, as *arcesso*, *facecco*, *capecco*: but there is also *sapui*, *facecco* and *capecco*.

These verbs doe follow the first anomaly: *vomo*, *vomui*, *vomitum*: so *gemo*, *molo*, *dispesco*, *compesco*: but *alo*, hath *alui*, *alitur*, and *alitur*: *gigno*, *genui*, *genitur*: so of *lacio*, *alicio*, *elicio*, *ilicio*, commeth *ui*, in the preter tense, and *itur* in the supins (but of *alicio*, commeth *allexi*, *allectum*, as *ilicio*, *pellicio*) so *pono*, *posui*, *positum*.

These verbs following doe end their supins, by changing *ui*, into *itur*: *ascolo*, *colui*, *cultum*: *occulo*, *occuli*, *occultum*, *consulo*, *consului*, *consultum*: this verb *sero*, for *ordino*, and the compounds thereof, *exsero*, *insero*, *desero*, *consero*: have *serui*, *sertum*: so *rapio*, *rapui*, *raptum*: but *linguo*, hath *linqui*, *lictum*: so *texo*, *texui*, *textum*: *pinso*, *pinxui*, *pistum*: *inquisti*:

inquisti and *inquit* are onely used.

Neuters. *strepo*, *strepui*, *strepitum*: *fremo*, *fremui*, *fremitum*.

Verbs ending in *sco*, do borrow their preter tense and their supines of their primitives: as *pertimesco*, *pertimui*, as *scisco*, *scivi*, *scitum*: so *adscisco*, *rescisco*, *conscisco*. *Glisco* wanteth the preter tense, & the supines. Many neuters borrowed out of every conjugation, are of this sort: as *inveterasco*, *inveteravi*, *inveteratum*: *convalesco*, *convalui*, *convallitum*: *ingemisco*, *ingemui*, *ingemitum*: *obdormisco*, *obdormivi*, *obdormitum*. And if the primitives doe want the preter tense and the supine, the derivatives shall also want them: *vesperascit*, wanteth the preter tense & the supine. The compounds of *cubo* doe imitate both his preter tense and supines: *accumbo*, *incumbo*, *decumbo*.

ui, *itur*: of which sorte are these verbs, that end in *uo*, as *arguo*, *argui*, *argutum*: so *imbuo*, *imbui*: *delibuo*, *statuo*, *spuo*: *luo*, *lui*, *luitum*, with grammarians: but the compounds are *ablutum*, and *dilutum*: also neuters: as *sternuo*, *batuo*. Notwithstanding *ruo*, hath *rui*, *ruitum*, and *rutum*, (whereof commeth *erutum*, & *dirutum*) *Nuo*, *nui*, *nutum*: so *pluo*, hath *plui*, and *pluvi*, *plutum*: *nigruo*, *nigrui*, *congruo*, *congrui*, *sterto*, *stertui*, *metuo*, *metui*, *tremo*, *tremui*, without the supine. The rest are more unequal: as *excello*, *excellui*, *excelsu*: *antecello*, *præcello*: *meto*, *messui*, *messu*: *nexo*, *nexui*,

nexui, nexu: *pecto, pexui* and *pexi, pexu*.

Many other verbs are of the second anomalie: in which verbs we wil follow the ends of the preter tense as it were the causes of the supines.

Si, su: as *spargo, mergo, tergo, rado, rodo, ludo, ludo, trudo, divido, vado, claudio, plaudio*: of cello, commeth *percello, perculsi* and *perculi, perculsu*: so *procello: parco, peperi, parci tu, and par su. viso*, hath onely *visi*.

Mitto, misi, missu: but *quatio* maketh *quassi, quassu*: so *concutio, decutio, percutio*: but *premo, pressi, pressu*: This neuter *cedo*, hath *cessi, cessu*, whereof commeth *cedo, cedit*: for to tell.

SSi, stu: as *uro, ussi, ustu*: *gero, gessi, gestu*.

Xi, etu: *aspicio, aspexi, aspectu*: and the rest of the compounds of *specio, inspecio, respicio, despecio, perspecio*: so *struo, struxi, structu*: so *traho, veho, duco, coquo, vivo, fligo*, and the compounds thereof *affligo, infligo, confligo, profligo*, so *sugo, suxi, suctu*: *rego, rexi, rectu*, & the compounded words thereof: as *arrigo, dirigo, porrigo, corrigo*, whereof neuters contracted as *pergo, surgo, assurgo*, do also make *perrexi, perrectu: surrexi, surrectu*: so *clango, plango, tingo*: so of *stinguo*, commeth *extinguo, distinguo*: of *ungo, inungo, perungo*. but *pungo*, hath *punxi*, and *Pupugi, punctu*: *repungo, repunxi*, and *repupugi, repunctu*: but *expungo*, hath *expunxi, expunctu*: and *compungo, compunxi, compunctu*: These words

words following doe cast awaie *n* in the supine: *stringo, strinxi, strictu*: so *tingo, pango, pingo. Mejo*, as it were derived of *mingo, minxi, mictu*: *lingo, linxi: ningit*, hath onely *ninxit*.

Xi, xu. as *figo, fixi, fixu*: so *frigo, flecto, necto, plecto, fluo*. but *ango, anxii: conquiniſco* hath onely *conquexi*.

Psi, ptu: as *Sumo, sumpsi, sumptu*: so *scalpo, sculpo, scribo, carpo, clepo, temno, demo, como, promo*: In which it pleaseth some to write *p* to make a good sound, saith Priscian.

Neuters: *serpo, serpsi, serptu*: so *repo, nubo*, where of commeth this word *nupta* the bride.

Ri, su: as *curro, cucurri, cursu*: but *accurro, accurri, accursu*: so *recurro, decurro, prae-curro* (which notwithstanding with Plautus, is *prae-cucurri*) *verro, verri, versu*: *pario, peperi, paritu*, and *partu: furo*, wanteth the preter tense and the supine.

Li, su: *sallo, salli, falsu: vello, velli, or vulsi, vulsu: fallo, fefelli, falsu: tollo*, whereof commeth *sustollo, sustuli, sublatu: pello, pepuli, pulsu*: of cello, commeth *percello, perculi*, and *perculsu*: so *procello, proculi, proculsu: psallo*, hath onely *psalli*.

Mi, pty: as *emo, emi, emptu: adimo, ademi, ademptu: redimo, redemi, redemptu*: but *demo* hath *dempsi, demptu: promo, prompsi, promptu*:

Ni, tu: as *cano, cecini, cantu*: but *accino, accinui, accentu*: so *occino, concino, praecino: memini*,
ni,

ni, in the preterpluperfect tense, and in those tenses, which are derived of the perfect (being called allied tenses) is conjugated.

vi, tu: as *sero* to *sowe*, *sevi*, *satū*: *infero*, *insevi*, *insitū*: so *obsero*: *sino*, *sivi*, *sitū*: *solvo*, *solvi*, *solutū*: *sterno* (as: were of *stras*) *stravi*, *stratū*: *sperno*, *sprevi*, *spretū*: *lavo*, *lavi*, *lautū* & *lotū*: *volvo*, *volvi*, *volutū*: *lino*, *lini*, *livi*, & *levi*, *litū*: *nosco*, *novi*, *notū*: *ignosco* *ignovi*, *ignotū*: but *agnosco*, hath *agnovi*, *agnitū*: so *cognosco*, *cognovi*, *cognitū*: *terō*, *trivi*, *tritū*: *cerno*, and *cresco*, *crevi*, *cretū*: *pasco*, *pavi*, *pastū*: *calvo* hath onely *calvi*.

Ti, tu: as *sisto*, *sistis*, an active, *steti*, *statū*: but the neuters, which are compounded thereof, as *obisto* *obstiti*, *resisto* *restiti*, *consisto* *constiti*, do want the supine: *verto*, *verti*, *versū*.

Di, su: as the verbs compounded of *cendo*, *accendo*, *accendi*, *accensū*: so *incendo*, & *succendo*: so *scando*, & the compounds of *fendo*, *offendo*, *defendo*: so *mando*, *cudo*, *prehendo*: but *sido*, *sidi*, *strido* *stridi*, do want the supines: *fido*, wanteth the pretertense, & hath *fisu*, whereof commeth *diffisus*, *confisus*, (*Livie* also sayd, *considerunt*) *fundo*, *fudi*, *fusu*: Here are seaven verbs that doe double, as *tendo*, *tetendi*, *tensū*, and more often *tentū*, as in the compounds *extendo*, *intendo*, *ostendo*, *obtendo*, *distendo*, *portendo*, *contendo*: *tundo*, *tutudi*, *tusu*: but the compounds have *obtundo*, *obtudi*, *obtusū*: so *retundo*, *contundo*. also verbs compounded of *do*: as *abdo*, *abdidi*, *abditū*: so *edo*
reddo

reddo, *vendo*, *trado*, *condo* (whereof commeth *abscondo*, *abscondi*, and more seldome *abscondidi*, *recondo*, *recondidi*) *dido*, *dididi*, *diditū*: *perdo*, *perdidi*, *perditū*: so *prodo*: *cado*, *cecidi*, *casū*: *occido*, *occidi*, *occisū*: so *incido*: *Pendo*, *pependi*, *pensū*: but *perpendo*, *perpendi*, *perpensū*. Neuters, as *cado*, *cecidi*, *casū*: *occido*, *occidi*, *occasū*: *recido*, *recidi*, *recasū*: *accido*, hath onely *accidi*. *Pedo*, *pepēdi*, *peditū*. so *oppedo*. The words following do double *f*: *scindo*, *scidi*, *scissū*: *fodio*, *fodi*, *fossū*: *findo*, *fidi*, *fissū*: *pando*, *pandi*, *passū*.

Ci, etū: as *ico*, *ici*, *ictū*: *jacio*, *jeci*, *jactū*: *injicio*, *injeci*, *injectū*: so *conjicio*: *vinco*, *vici*, *victū*: *facio*, *feci*, *factū* (*faxo*, or *faxim*, *faxis*, *faxit*: *faximus*, *faxistis*, *faxint*, is used in the future) *inficio*, *infeci*, *infectū*: so *reficio*, *deficio*: *Posco*, *poposci*, *poscitū*: so *exposcitū caput* (sayth *Seneca*) *disco*, *didici*: *discitū*, sayth *Priscian*: so *reposco*, *repoposci*: *deposco*, *depoposci*: *edisco*, *dedisco*: *dedidici*: for the compounded words doe here double.

Gi, etū: as *ago*, *egi*: *actū*, (whereof come those persons, *apage*, *apagete*) *redigo*, *redegi*, *redactū*: (but *satago* and *dego*, have onely *sategi*, *degi*) *lego*, *legi*, *lectū*: so *relego*, *perlego* (but *intelligo*, *negligo*, *diligo*, doe make *xi*, and *etū*) *frango*, *fregi*, *fractū*: *effringo*, *effregi*, *effractū*: so *infringo*, *refringo*, *defringo*: *tango*, *tetigi*, *tactū*: *atingo*, *attigi*, *attactū*: *contingo*, *contigi*, *contactū*: *pago*, *pegi*, & *pepigi*: *impingo*, *impegi*, *impectū*: so *compingo*. *fugio*, *fugi*, *fugitū* *ambigo*, and *vergo*, doe want
the

the preter.tense, and the supine.

Bi, tu: as *glubo, glubi, glubitu: bibo, bibi, bibitu*: but *scabo, scabi*: and *lambo, lambi*: do want the supines.

Pi, ptu: as *rumpo, rupi, ruptu: capio, cepi, captu*: of the old verb *capio*, is made *cepi, cœptu*: whereof he is called *captus*, the which hath taken.

An example of the second forme.

Petor, I am desired, *peteris vel petere, petitur: petimur, petimini, petuntur*:

Petar, I may or can be desired, *petaris, vel petare, petatur: petamur, petamini, petantur*.

Peterer, I would should or ought to be desired, *petereris vel peterere, peteretur: peteremur, peteremini, peterentur*.

Petebat, I was desired, *petebaris vel petebare, petebatur: petebamur, petebamini, petebantur*.

Petar, I shall or will be desired, *peteris vel petere, petetur: petemur, petemini, petentur*.

Petere vel petitor, be thou desired, *petitor: petimini, petuntor*.

Peti, for *peteri*, which in all other verbs of this conjugation, is made regular: as *agi, legi, duci*, and suchlike verbs.

Deponents are here greatlie irregular: some have *tu* in the supine: as of *piscor, adipiscor, adeptu*: so *indipiscor: exurgiscor, expectatus: profiscor profectu, commiscor commentu, obliviscor oblitu, ulciscor, ultu: sequor, sequutu*: so

so *loquor, loquutu: ringor, rictu: nascor, natu: nanciscor, nactu: fungor, functu: fruor, fruitu*, and *fructu: tuor, tutu* (whereof commeth *obtus*) *queror, questu: paciscor, pactu: profiscor, profectu*. The rest are in *su*: as *utor, usu: reuertor, reversu: labor, lapsu: nitor, nisu*, & also *nixu: fatiscor, fessu* (whereof commeth *fassus, defessus*) *gradior, gressu: patior, passu*: but these words following want the supine: *reminiscor, liquor, vescor*.

THE 5. CHAP.

Of the anomalie of Edo, Sum, Volo, Fero.

E Do, I eate, *es, est: edimus, editis, edunt*.
So *edam, essem, edebam, edam*.

Es, vel edo, cate thou: *edite vel este*.

Edi, ederim, ederam, edissem, edero, or ederim: esse, edisse: edendi, edendo, edendum: esu, esum: or *estu, estum*: but with *Servius* both *Comedo: &* also the passive forme is fullie declined. yet *estur*, is used for *editur*.

S V M.

Sum, I am, *es, est: sumus, estis, sunt*.

Sim I may or can be, *sis, sit: simus, sitis, sint*.

Essem, I might or could be, *esses, esset: essemus, essetis, essent*. for the same, *forem, fores, foret: forent*, so *adforem*, as it were *adessem*.

Eram, I was, *eras, erat: eramus, eratis, erant*: whereof

maletis, malent.

Malui I have rather, *maluisti, maluit* : *maluimus, maluistis, maluerunt vel maluere.*

Maluerim, I might or should have rather, *malueris, maluerit* : *maluerimus, malueritis, maluerint.*

Maluisssem, I might or should have had rather, *maluisses, maluisset* : *maluisssemus, maluissetis, maluissent.*

Malueram, I had rather, *malueras, maluerat* : *malueramus, malueratis, maluerant.*

Maluero vel maluerim, I shall or will rather, &c, as before.

Malle, to have rather. *Maluisse*

N O L O.

Nolo I wil not, *non vis, non vult* : *nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.*

Nolim I might or could nil, *nolis, nolit* : *nolimus, nolitis, nolint.*

Nollem I might or should nil, *nolles, nollet* : *nollemus, nolletis, nolent.*

Nolebam I did nil or would not, *nolebas, nolebat* : *nolebamus, nolebatis, nolebant.*

Nolam I shall nil or be unwilling, *noles, nolet* : *nolemus, noletis, nolent.*

Noli vel nolito, nil thou : *nolite, nolitote.*

Nolui I have nilled, *noluisti, noluit* : *noluimus, noluistis, noluerunt, vel noluer.*

Noluerim, I have nilled, *nolueris, noluerit* : *noluerimus, nolueritis, noluerint.*

Noluisssem I might or should have had nilled,

nolu-

noluisses, noluisset : *noluisssemus, noluissetis, noluisissent.*

Nolueram I had nilled, *nolueras, nolueras* : *nolueramus, nolueratis, noluerant.*

Noluerō vel noluerim I shal or wil nil. &c.

Nolle to nil. *Noluiffe.*

F E R O.

Fero I beare or suffer, *fers, fert* : *ferimus, fertis, ferunt.*

Feram I may or can beare, *feras, ferat* : *feramus, feratis, ferant.*

Ferrem I might or should beare, *ferres, ferret* : *ferremus, ferretis, ferrent.*

Ferebam, I did beare, *ferebas, ferebat* : *ferebamus, ferebatis, ferebant.*

Feram I shal or wil beare, *feres, feret* : *feremus, feretis, ferent.*

Fer vel ferto, beare thou, *ferto* : *ferte, ferunto.*

Tuli I have borne, *tulisti, tulit* : *tulimus, tulistis, tulerunt vel tulere.*

Tulerim I might or should, have borne, *tuleris, tulerit* : *tulerimus, tuleritis, tulerint.*

Tulisssem I would or should have had borne, *tulisses, tulisset* : *tulisssemus, tulissetis, tulissent.*

Tuleram I had borne, *tuleras, tulerat* : *tuleramus, tuleratis, tulerant.*

Tulero vel tulerim I shal or will beare. &c.

Ferreto beare : *tulisse* to have or had borne :

Ferendi, of bearing, *ferendo, ferendum,*

Latū, to be borne. *Latū.*

Feror, I am borne, *ferris vel ferre, fertur: ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.*

Ferar, I may or can be borne, *feraris, vel ferare, feratur: feramur, feramini, ferantur.*

Ferrer, I might would should or ought to be borne, *ferreris, vel ferrere, ferretur: ferremur, ferremini, ferrentur.*

Ferebar, I was borne, *ferebaris, vel ferebare, ferebatur: ferabamur, ferebamini, ferebantur.*

Ferar, I shal or wil be borne, *fereris, vel ferrere, feretur: feremur, feremini, ferentur.*

Ferre, vel fertor, be thou borne, *fertor: ferimini, feruntor.*

Ferri, to be borne.

THE 6. CHAP.

Of the second conjugation in am.

THe second conjugation in *am*, is whose second persō singular of the first present tense finite doth end in *is*, or *iris*, with *i* long.

An example of the first forme.

Audio, I heare, *audis, audit: audimus, auditis, audiunt.*

Audiam, I may or can heare, *audias, audiat: audiamus, audiat is, audiant.*

Audirem, I might would should or ought to heare, *audires, audiret: audiremus, audiretis, audirent.*

Audiebam, I did heare, *audiebas, audiebat: audiebamus, audiebatis, audiebant.*

Audiam, I shal or wil heare, *audies, audiet: audiemus*

audiemus, audietis, audient.

Audi, vel audito, heare thou, *audito: audite, audiunto.*

Audivi, I have heard, *audivisti, audivit: audivimus, audivistis, audiverunt, vel audivere.*

Audiverim, I might or should have heard, *audiveris, audiverit: audiverimus, audiveritis, audiverint.*

Audivissem, I might or should have had heard, *audivisses, audivisset: audivissemus, audivissetis, audivissent.*

Audiveram, I had heard, *audiveras, audiverat: audiveramus, audiveratis, audiverant.*

Audivero, vel audiverim, I shal or will heare. &c. as before.

Audire, to heare.

Audivisse, to have or had heard.

Audiendi, of hearing, *audiendo, audiendum.*

Auditus, to be heard. *Auditum.*

The anomalie of the present tense. *I* in the first increasing of this conjugation is long: as *audimus, auditis.*

In *fio*, and in other persons formed thereof the vowel *i* comming before another vowell, is long: as *fiam, fiebam*: vnlesse *r* follow: as *fierem, fieri*: from hence Varro doth use *infio*, & the Poets *infir*.

Onely these persons of this verb following are in use, *ajo, ais, ait: ajunt: ajas, ajat: ajamus, ajant.*

The pretertense not past. *Ibam*, and *quibam* after which sort some have pronounced other words: as *nutribat* for *nutriebat*. Virgil hath also *lenibat*: and Catullus hath,

Audibant eadem hac leniter & leviter.

Ajebam, ajebas, &c. is here fully declined.

Fierem, fieres, is usual, and not *Firem*.

The future tense not past. *Ibo*, and *quibo*. and in auncient writers, we recde *audibo*, *esuribo*, *expedibo*, as certayn others. Propertius:

Lenibunt tacito vulnera nostra sono.

Horac. *Mollibit aversos penates*. of this word *ajo*, commeth *ai*. Plautus. *vel ai, vel nega*.

Fito, and *fitote*, are used of Cato and Plautus, but they are old words. *Fieri*, is taken for *fire*.

The preter tense and the supine: *Eo, iui, itu. queo, quivi, quitu: Haurio, haurivi*, (but more often *hausi*) *haustu: amicio, amiciui, amicui, amixi, amictu: aperio, aperui, apertu: so operio, cooperio*: but this verb *reperio*, hath *reperi, repertu: and comperio, comperi, compertu*.

Sarcio, farsu, fartu: sancio, sancivi, sancitu, it hath also, *sanxi, sanctu: sentio, sensi, sensu, sepelio, sepelivi, sepultu: sepio, sepsi, septu: vincio, vinxi, vinctu: farcio farsu, fartu: fulcio, fulsi: fultu*. Notwithstanding this verb *ferio*, wanteth the preter tense & the supine. *Odi*, is onely used in the preterperfect tense, & in the tenses of the same kinde: the supine, atleast wise of the cōpounds

is, *osu*, whereof commeth *exosus, perosus*.

Neuters, *Salio salivi, salii, saltu: singultio, singultivi, singultu: vaneo vanivi, vantu: venio, veni, ventu*.

An example of the second forme.

Audior I am heard, *audiris vel audire, auditur: audimur, audimini, audiuntur*.

Audiar, I may or can be heard, *audiaris vel audiare, audiatur: audiamur, audiamini, audiantur*.

Audirer I might or should be heard, *audireris, vel audirere, audiretur: audiremur, audiremini, audirentur*.

Audiebar I was heard, *audiebaris, vel audiebare, audiebatur: audiebamur, audiebamini, audiebantur*.

Audiar I shal or wil be heard, *audieris vel audiere, audietur: audiemur, audiemini, audientur*.

Audire vel auditor, be thou hard, *auditor: audimini, audiuntor*.

Audiri, to be heard.

Deponents are regular: as *sortior, molior, blandior, potior*. yet Virgil sayd: *Vipotitur*.

These verbs following are regular, to wit, *assentior, assensu: metior, mensu: ordior, orsu*: but *morior, moriris, moriri*, and more often *moreris, mori, moritu* (whereof commeth *moriturus*) *orior, ortu*: Notwithstanding Virgil sayd,

Exoritur clamorq, virum. Horace,

F iiij

Nil

Niloriturum aliàs, nilortum tale fatentes.
 so *experior, expertu: opperior, oppertu: Terent.*
Horamne oppertus fies: notwithstanding Plau-
tus sayd, id sum opperitus.

THE 7. CHAP.
 Of an Adverb.

A *Word of number*, is already expounded: it followeth now, that we speake of a word without number, which over and beside his proper signification doth signifie no number: and that is an *adverb*, or a *conjunction*.

An *adverb* is a word without number, which is joyned to another word, as *valde constans: discriit acutè: bene mare.* Therefore an adverb is, as it were, the adjective of nouns, verbs, or of adverbs themselves.

There are few native adverbs, *mox, vix, cras, heri, ita, non: also interjections: as hei, heus, O, va, pro: and prepositions, especially thole* which cannot be separated from the word whereunto they be joyned, as *di, dis, re, se, am con: Di* is long, except in *dirimo & disertus. Dis* is put before three semivowels, *S, j, F*, and as many mutes *T, C, P: as dissideo, dissicio, diffugio*, (where *s* is turned into *f*) *distrabo, discingo, disputo. Di*, is put before the rest of the mutes.

And these are seperable prepositions: *ad, apud, penes*, and the rest, of which *præ* is made short

short in *prait*, and *præstus*. *Per* and *præ* being compounded doe signifie great amplifying: as *perdoctus, prædives: notwithstanding, præclarissimum* is Cicero his word.

Very many adverbs doe spring of nouns: first of those which doe differ nothing from nouns: as these nominative cases, *utrum, multum, minimum, potissimum: and as ablatives, initio, vespere, quo, qua, necessario, modo: and ob-* being doubtful, *sero, sedulo, mutuo, cito, crebro.*

Secondarilie adverbs are made of the ablative case, & that having diverse ends, diversly. There are many made of the ablative case of a noun substantive ending in *im*: as of *summa, summam*. so of *centuria, centuriatim*, of *tribus, tributim: viro, viritim: of puncto, punctim*: Some do end in *itus*: as of *fundo, funditus: so caelo, caelitus, of radice radicitus: stirpe, stirpitus*. But the greatest abundance commeth of the ablative case of an adjective ending in *o* or in *i*: as of *docto, doctissimo: doctè doctissime*. Notwithstanding *bene, malè & rite*, doe make *e* short. Here also sometime the ablative case doth remaine: as *sedulo sedulè: ingrato, ingratiè: sometime the ablative is changed into itus, and doth almost double, as divinè divinitus: publicè publicitus: humanè humanitus and humaniter, inhumanè, inhumaniter: of alio, commeth aliter: and aliàs, ignavè, ignaviter (but there is only naviter) largè, largiter: luculentè, luculenter: firmè, firmiter.*

If the ablative case doe end in *i*, *ter* being added therunto, it doth make an adverb: as of *acri*, *acriter*: so *sublimiter*, and *sublime*: of *forti*, *fortiter*: *facile* is onely used. *Audacter*, *difficulter*, are contracted. *Omnino* is made of *omni*. Those adverbs which do spring of comparatives, do end in *us*, as of *doctiori*, *doctius*: of *fortiori*, *fortius*: yet of *majori*, com meth *magis*.

Those which do end in *ns* do chaunge *i* into *r*: as of *amans*, *diligens*, com meth *amanter*: *diligenter*: notwithstanding of *repente*, com meth *derepente* and *recens*.

The adverbs of number, *semel* being excepted, are made of nounes: *bis* for *duis* (sayth Tulie) *ter*, *quater*, *quinquies*, *sexies*, *septies*, *octies*, *novies*, *decies*, *undecies*, *duodecies*, *tredecies* (the which is used with some as *ter* and *decies*) *quatuordecies*, *quindecies*, *sexiesdecies*, & in Plinie, *sexdecies*, *deciessepties*, and so forth *vicies*, *trices*, *quadrages*, *quingages*, *sexages*, *septuages*, *octogies*, *nonages*: so *centies*, *ducenties*, *trecenties*, *quadringenties*, *quingenties*, *sexcenties*, *septingenties*, *octingenties*, *nongenties*, *millies*: so *quoties*, *aliquoties*, *toties*: & those which end in *am*: *bisfariam*, *trisfariam*, *quadrifariam*, *multifariam*, *omnisfariam*, *aliquotfariam*: *pridie*, *postridie*, *perendie*: *nudiustertius*, *nudiussquartus*, and such like (as Festus doth say) are compounded words of *die tertio*, *quarto*, that is to say, now it is the third day, and now the fourth day:
and

& they are alwaies spoken of the pretertense.
14. Att. *Nudiustertius dedi ad te epistolam*.
Plautus Mostel. nam heri & nudiustertius, quartus, quintus, sextus, usq, postquam hinc peregre ejus pater abiit. 5. Phi. *Recordamini qui dies nudiustertiusdecimus fuerit*.

THE 8. CHAP.

Of a conjunction.

A Conjunction is a word without number where with the partes of an oration being manifold, are ioyned together: and that is eyther *enuntiative* or *ratiocinative*.

Enuntiative, whereby the partes of an enunciation are ioyned: and it is partly *congregative*, and partly *segregative*.

Congregative, wherewith the parts being as it were true at the same time are joyned together: and it is eyther *copulative*, or *connexive*.

Copulative, wherewith the partes are coupled absolutely: as *ac*, *etiam*, *item*, *nec*, *quoq*, *que*, and compounded words, *atq*, *itemq*, *neq*.

Connexive, whereby the consequent is coupled uppon the condition of the antecedent: as *si*, *sin*, *ni*, *nisi*.

Segregative, whereby the parts of the enunciation, as being not true at the same time, are separated: and it is eyther *discretive*, or *disjunctive*.

Discretive, wherewith the partes are onely separated

separated in reason: as *autem*, *ast*, *at*, *interea*, *interim*, *ut*, *veró*, *verum*, *nunc*, *tamen*, *et si*, *tamet- si*, *quanquam*, *quamvis*: *extraquam*, *preterquam*.

Disjunctive, whereby the partes themselves, are so separated, as if onely one of them could be true: as *aut*, *an*, *sive*, *vel*, *ve*, *secus*.

Ratiocinative, wherewith one part of reasoning is as it were proved by the other, and that is called *causall*, or *rationall*.

Causall, wherewith the cause of the antecedent is rendered: as *enim*, *enimvero*, *etenim*, *siquidem*, *quoniam*, *quia*, *nam*, *namq.*

Rationall, wherewith the consequent is concluded of that which went

before: as *ergo*, *ita*, *itaq.*, *ideo*, *igitur*, *quare*, *quamobrem*, *quapropter*, *quocirca*.

The end of the second booke.



THE



THE THIRD BOOKE OF P.

Ramus his Grammar.

THE I. CHAP.
Of the agreement of a nounce.



Timologie is expounded in his parts. now *syntax* is to be spoken of. *Syntax* is the second part of Grammar, which doth interpret the construction of words, whereunto a frequent anomaly, being called *Ellipsis*, or *defect*, is opposed. *Syntax* is eyther in *congruitie* and *agreement*, or els in *rection* and *government*. *Congruitie* is, when words do agree in common properties, which first of all is of words of number, where of notwithstanding there is a certaine exception: & this *Syntax* is of a *nounce* with a *nounce*, and of a *verb* with a *nounce*.

The agreement of a nounce with an other, is in case, gender, and number. 2. Ep. Gravitate privatus sum amoris summi erga te mei, patre tuo clarissimo

clarissimo viro. Here are three substantives *teste*, *patre*, *viro*, agreeing together, betwene themselves in nūber gēder & case, & agreeing likewise with their adjectives *gravi*, *tuo*, *clarissimo*, in number, gender, and case. As also *amoris summi*, *mei*: agree betwene themselves. here the first anomaly is common by defect.

In the agreement of the substantive, and the adjective the substantive sometimes & sometimes the adjective is concealed: but it may usuallie be understood by something that is expressed. *Sal. Exercitus hostium duo, unus ab urbe, alter à Gallia constant*. Here is understood, this substantive *exercitus*, in these adjectives, *unus*, and *alter*. *Clarissimo patre natus, avis, majoribus*. here is twise understood the adjective *clarissimis*, for the substantives, *avis*, and *majoribus*.

The next anomaly is of number. Many singular numbers are taken for one plural. 2. *Divin. Procles & Eurysthenes, Lacedæmoniorum reges, gemini fratres fuerunt*. But the anomaly of number in substantives is more common. *Liv. Lib 28. Celtiberi, novus miles: urbs Athena*. which is also sometime in adjectives. *Pro Mil. Si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quæ multa sunt*. In *Bru. Quo uno vincebamur a victa Gracia id ereptum illis est*.

And there is no lesse liberty of the reciprocal pronoun *sui*, ioyned with a gerund: but

but notwithstanding it is very good latin. 2. *Divin. Stoicos nostros irridendi sui facultatem dedisse. Cef. 7. Liberam facultatem sui recipiendi Bellovacis dederunt*. The special anomaly of nouns, is in gender and case.

The anomalie of gender, is eyther of one gender unlike to another: or of many genders unlike to one: of one, as in *Bruto*, *Scipio*, *Corculum*. *Cef. 1. comm. Garumna flumine*. *Ter. And. ubi illic scelus est, qui me perdidit? Mors omnium rerum extremum*, that is, *res extrema*. The anomaly of the gender hath great elegancie when as the relative adjective *Qui*, betwene two substantives of diverse genders, doth agree with the latter, whereas it ought to agree with the former. 1. *Leg. Animal plenum rationis, quem vocamus hominem*. Notwithstanding here the regular Syntax is approved. In *Som. Homines tuentur illum globum, qui terradicitur*. 2. *Nat. Iovis stella, quæ Phaëton dicitur*. The same anomalie is elegant in an adjective derived of a verb. 2. *Divin. Non omnis error stultitia dicenda est. Liv. lib. 1. Gens universa Veneti appellati*.

There is also an anomaly of many genders to one. The masculine and the feminine gender of things that have life, doe agree unto the masculine gender. *Cef. Ptolemaum & Cleopatram reges. Teren. Eun. Pater & mater mortui*.

But the divers genders of those things which have

have no life, doe agree with the neuter gender: as
1. Off. *Pulchritudinem, constantiam, ordinem, in
consiliis factisque conservanda putat.*

The anomaly of gender & also of number,
in the same sentence, is more seldome. Sal.
in jug. *Maxima pars vulnerati aut occisi sunt:*
that is, *maxima ex parte, vel plurimi vulnerati
aut occisi sunt*, as Cicero useth to speake.

The anomaly of case is most rare: as Cic.
Att. *Macte vir virtute esto.* Liv. 2. *juberom ma-
cte virtute esse, si pro mea patria ista virtus sta-
ret.* for here *macte* is put for *mactus* and *ma-
ctum*.

Certaine adjectives doe agree to certaine sub-
stantives: as these adjectives, which signifie num-
bers of deviding, doe agree to those nounes sub-
stantives, which want the singular number. 6. Att.
Binas abs te accepi literas. 4. Verr. *Inter binos lu-
dos.* So *Quisq;* with certaine degrees of com-
parison. Cic. pro. Com. *Quo quisq; est ingeniosior,
hoc docet iracundius & laboriosius.* 1. Tuscul.
Doctissimus quisque. 1. Acad. *Recentissima que-
que.* But Cicero sayth. 3. Nat. *Omnia minima:
& 2. Orat. Omnes tenuissimas particulas.*

THE 2. CHAP.

Of the agreement of a verb.

THe agreement of a verb with a noun, is
in number and person. *Ego*, and *nos*, are of
the first person. *tu*, and *vos*, are of the second
person

person. the nominative cases of other nounes
are of the third person, and the oblique cases
of no person. from hence the nominative case
going before a verb is called the *supposite*, and
the verb the *apposite*: as *ego amo, nos amamus:
tu amas, vos amatis: Tullius amat, Tullij amant.*

The anomalie of the *supposite* and the *apposite*.
By the *apposite* of the first and second person,
is oftentimes understood the *supposite* of the
first and second person. Teren. And. *Ab vere-
or coram in o te laudare amplius.* Here *ego*, is vn-
derstoode. Plautus. *Tibi aras, tibi occas, tibi se-
ris.* *tu* is vnderstood. Also the *apposite* is often
vnderstood of something spoken before. Sal.
*Exercitus hostium duo, unus ab urbe, alter à Gallia
obstant.* here is vnderstood, *unus exercitus ob-
stat, alter exercitus obstat.* The defect of the ap-
posite being understood of nothing that is ex-
pressed, is more rare. Terent. Eun. *Ego ne illam?
qua illum? qua me? qua non?* here is understood,
non ulciscar, recepit, exclusit, admisit. also these
kinds of speeches that are continually in use.
as, *sed hæc hætenus, quid multa?*

The anomaly of number is here lesse usual.
Sal. *Cœpere se quisq; magis ac magis extollere.*
and more rare is that and altogether poetical
1. *Aeneidos. pars in frustra secant.*

The anomaly of number is more elegant in a
verb substantive, when as that doth agree with
the latter of the *supposites*, which ought to a-

gree with the former: as Terent. in *And. aman-
tium ira amoris redintegratio est*, which is more
usuall with poets: Ovid. *omnia pontus erat*. This
anomaly of number is also often used even
with orators: Orat. *Sin oratoris nihil vis esse,
nisi compositè, ornatè, copiosè eloqui: queroid ip-
sum, qui possit assequi sine ea scientia quam ei non
conceditis*: for here, *vis*, and *conceditis* are un-
like in number. Notwithstanding Quintilian
doth thinke it to be a like solecisme or incon-
gruity, if one calling one man, should say *ve-
nite*, or letting many goe their waies, should
say, *abi*. But notwithstanding the second per-
son singular is for the most parte so used: 1. O-
rat. *Age verò ne semper forum, subsellia, rostra
curiam mediteris, for meditemur, or quispiam me-
ditetur*.

The anomaly of persons is almost continu-
allie in use. In nounes the first person, joyned
with the second or the third, agreeeth with a
verb of the first. and also the second, joyned with
the third, doth agree with a verb of the second
person. Terent. Adelp. *Hac si neque ego neque
tu fecimus*. Cicero Terentiæ. *Ego & suavi-
ssimus Cicero valemus, si tu & Tullia lux no-
stra valetis*. Cicer. 2. Philipp. *Defendi rem-
publicam adolescens, non deseram senex*. here *ego
adolescens*, and *ego senex* is the supposite of the
first person. 2. Philip. *Hac tu homo sapiens, non
solum eloquens, ausus es vituperare*. Here *tu homo
sapiens*

sapiens, is of the second person.

The gerund in *dum*, and the latter supine in
um, are put in place of the supposite, in these
formes of construction, *pugnandum est, pugna-
tum est*.

THE 3. CHAP.

Of the agreement of words without number.
and first of an adverb.

THE second agreement is of words with-
out number, as of the adverb or conjun-
ction.

Sometime the adverb is used for the noune
relative: as, *digna res est ubi nervos intendas tuos*:
that is to say, *in qua*: In like manner, *ille ipse un-
de*. *Causa est cur*, that is *quamobrem*. *Multa sig-
na dederat, quamobrem responsurus non videre-
tur*.

Certaine adverbs of comparison and of
number have a peculiar agreement.

This adverb *quàm* may be ioyned to al the
degrees of comparison. 7. Ep. *Quàm sint morosi
qui amant, vel hinc intelligi potest*. 2. Verr. *Quàm
audax ad conandum, tam obscurus in agendo*. Ci-
cer. 2. Orat. *Perquam puerile*. But it doth ey-
ther follow one comparative, or else it is put
betweene two: as, *Tullius disertior quàm Atti-
cus*. 13. Ep. *Non quicquam facio libentiùs quàm
scribo*. 1. Cat. *Serius quàm crudelius factum*.
Quintil. lib 3. Cap. 14. *Salubrior studiis quàm
dulcior*.

dulcior. With the superlative. in *Lælius. Habere quàm laxissimas habenas amicitia. 16. Ep. Quàm celerrimè mittere.* Ter. Hecyr. *Quàm minima in spe situs erit, tam maxime pacem conficiet.*

Ut is also joyned vnto the superlative degree. 7. Ep. *Vt gravissimè diligentissimequè poni.*

Tam sometime is of the same force. in *Læli. Vituperanda est rei tam maxime necessaria incuria.*

Longè and *multò* doe agree to the comparative and superlative degree: as *longè melior. 1. Orat. Principi longè omnium gravissimo. Multò commodiora. Pro Manil. Conspectus vester multò jucundissimus.*

Adverbs signifying number do agree with all nounes distributives. 2. Nat. *ut bis bina.* in *Somn. Septenos octies solis anfractus.*

THE 4. CHAP.

Of the agreeing of a conjunction.

THE agreeing of conjunctions consisteth almost in the order of going before, and coming after, or of the in both.

Of copulatives these doe goe before; *atque, ac, et, sed, sed etiam, verùm, verum etiam, nedum, nec, neque, tum, quin, quinetiam.* Ter. Adel. *Taligenere atq, animo.* Ter. And. *Parcè ac duriter.* Pro. Clu. *Explosum & ejectum,* and so in other words

words.

This conjunction *Et* from twenty to an hundred, doth set in the former place the lesser number of nounes signifying number. 4. Verr. *Ab hinc duos & viginti annos est mortuus.* de Senect. *jā tertius & trigessimus est annus.* 4. Att. *Septimo quinquagesimo die postquam oppugnare cœpimus.* De. Fat. *Morietur Epicurus cum duos & septuaginta annos vixerit.* So in adverbs. Plin. lib. 7. Cap. 27. *Sit proprium Catonis quater & quadragies causam dixisse.*

Onely quoque and *que* are set in the latter place: *pro Rab. Me scilicet maxime, sed proxime illum quoq, sefellissent.* 3. Tusc. *Balbutire desinant, aperteque audeant dicere.*

Etiam, item, itemque, in super, præterea, vel, are common.

Of connexives, *si, ni, nisi,* are common: *Sin,* is onely put before. But moreover all do agree with all finite tenses or times. 2. Frat. *Si perficiunt, optime: sin minus, &c.* 10 Att. *Si vir esse volet, præclara synodia: sin autem, &c.* 1. Cat. *ni ex-eunt, ni pereunt.* 7. Att. *Nisi ego insano.* Am. *Nisi aperit in pectus videas.* There is also an agreement betwixt this conjunction & the adverb *forte: si forte, nisi forte:* where for the most part all do erre or are deceived.

Of discretives onely these following are put before, *ast, at, extraquam, imò, sed, quòd, præterquam, quamvis, quamquam.* 1. Att. *Tu crebras*

anobis literas expecta: ast plures etiam mittito. At Non cognoscebatur foris, sed domi: non ab alienis, at a suis. 2. Inv. Postulat is quicum agitur, a Pratore exceptionem, extra quam in reum capitis prejudicium fiat. 3. Catil. Nullum a vobis premium postulo, preterquam hujus diei memoriam sempiternam. *Quanquam* and *quamvis* do agree to all finite times or tenses. pro Amer. *Quanquam* abest a culpa, suspicione tamen non caret. 2. Orat. *Quanquam* ita se rem habere arbitrentur, tamen, &c. pro Amer. *Quamvis* ille felix sit, tamen, &c. Notwithstanding *Columella* sayd. lib. 2. Chap. 7. *Quamvis* de mensura minus convenit authoribus.

These following are put after. *tantum, autem, interea, interim, vero*. 11. Ep. Nil autem amabilius officio. Pro. Cluent. Tum interea nullum vestigium pecunie invenitis. Pro. Syl. Quod sine eodem illo Catilina facinus admisit, cum interim Sylla cum iisdem ipsis, &c. Cic. 4. Ep. Ego vero servus vellem.

These are common, *alioqui, alioquin, ut, licet, tamen, porro*. *Ut* and *licet*, do onely agree unto the second finite tenses, or tymes. 5. Ver. Ut illud non cogitares, tamen, &c. De respon. *Quamvolumus, licet* ipsi nos amemus, tamen, &c.

A disjunctive is onely put before: *aut bibat, aut abeat*. *ve* is to be excepted. 6. Attic. Bitterve litteras miserat. *An* is sometime a disjunctive, but yet an interrogative: as 5. Verr. Erre-

vit,

vit, an potius insanivit Apronius? vide utrum vis, argentum accipere, an causam meditari tuam.

Of causals onely *Etenim, nam, namque*, are put before: *enim* onely is put after.

These are common, *Enimvero, ut, uti, siquidem, ne*.

Of rationals these are onely put before, *Sic quas ob res, quamobrem, quapropter, quocirca*.

These are common, *Ergo, ita, itaque*: *Igitur* is more seldome set before: *Sal. igitur initio reges diversi, pars ingenium, alij corpus exercebant*.

The anomaly in conjunctions is two-fold. *Poly syndeton*, that is a joyning together of many conjunctions, & *Asyndeton*. *Poly syndeton* is when a conjunction is superfluous. Pro. Cael. res tamē ipsa & copiose & graviter accusari potest. 5. Tusc. aut bibat, aut abeat. Ter. And. Sive ista uxor, sive amica sit. 16. Att. Et si, quamvis non fueris suavor & impulsor profectionis meae, approbator certē fuisti. *Asyndeton* is when a conjunction is taken away. Cic. Cat. Abiit, excessit, evasit. erupit. here the copulative is not expressed. 2. Phil. Tu cum principem, Senatorem domi habeas, ad eum nihil refers, ad eos refers qui suam domum nullā habent, tuam exhauriunt. Here are understood the discretives *quidem, autem*. 7. Verr. Consiliū capit primò stultum, veruntamen clemens. here *et si* is not expressed. Teren. Eun. Memini tamet si nullus moneas. here is *tamen* understood. Pro Mil. Quatuor, ad summum quinq,

G iij

sunt

sunt inuenti. Frat. Velit, nolit, difficile est. here the disjunctive is not expressed. 2. Att. *nolim ita existimes.* here is vnderstood the causal, *ut.*

The end of the third booke



THE FOURTH

BOOKE OF P.

Ramus his Grammar.

THE I. CHAP.

Of the rection of a verb.



He cōgruities of a word is briefly expounded: there followeth rection, as when a word doth governe another word with a certain end of varying: which first shalbe in words of nūber, afterward in adverbs. And first of all in words of number, there shalbe rection both of a nōne substantive, and of a nōne adjective. The rection of a nōne substantive is double: first, *A substantive of the adjunct doth governe in the ge-*
nitive

nitive case, a substantive of the subject. 2. Att. *Cato dicit tanquam in Platonis politia, non tanquam in Romuli fœce, sententiam.* here Plato is the subject, to whome is adjoyned & doth happen politia. Sometime the word that governeth is concealed. 2. Phil. *Quod in tabulis (quæ sunt ad Opis) patebat.* here *adem* is concealed. from hence doth arise a threefold construction. first these genitive cases, *mei, tui, sui, nostrum, nostri, vestrum*, and *vestri*, are used as it were for the subject. 5. Att. *ut ratio mei, nostri.* 1. Ep. *Defensor tui.* 1. Att. *deprecator sui.* 2. Att. *sacietas nostri.* De Pro. *omnium nostrum adolescentia.* 11. Att. *Omnium nostrum bona.* But the possessives are most often used for the primitives. Ter. Heau. *Qua mea causa fecit.* Am. *Qua nostra causa nunquam faceremus.* Pro. Am. *Quem sua causa cupere ac debere intelligebat.*

Secondly, these possessives, *meus, tuus, suus, noster*, and *vester*, do admit foure kindes of genitive cases, as it were of the subject, by the same construction. The first is of chiefe or principall numbers. Livius. 8. Lib. *Noster duorum eventus ostendat.* The second is of universal and particular. 3. Orat. *Voluntati vestrum omnium parui* (also it might have beene *vestra* for *vestrum*) Brutus Cicer. *Qui vestris paucorum respondent laudibus.* The third is of *unius, solius, ipsius.* Cic. *mea unius opera.* Att. *solius enim meum peccatum corrigi non potest.* Pro. Mur. *Conjecturam*

Conjecturam de tuo ipsius studio facillime ceperis, The fourth is of verbals. Ep. *Quocunq; tempore mihi potestas presentis tui fuerit*. Notwithstanding Cato writing to Cicero saith, *libenter facio ut tuam virtutem, innocentiam, diligentiam, cognitam in maximis rebus, domi rogati, armati foris, pari industria administrari gaudeam*. here *rogati* hath the like case vnto the verball. But with much more libertie. 2. Phil. *Tuum hominis simplicis pectus vidimus*.

Thirdly. The gerund in *di* is as it were the genitive case of a subject. 1. Off. *Pueris non omnem licentiam ludendi damus*. for the which sometimes the infinite perpetual is added. 2. O-rat. *Tempus esset jam de ordine argumentorū dicere*. Cēs. 7. *Consilium ceperunt ex oppido profugere*.

The second rection of a substantive remaineth to be spoken of.

The substantive of the subject or the whole serveth to the genitive or the ablative of the adjunct or the parte, with an adjective of prayse or dis-praise. 6. Ep. *Accipies hospitem non multi cibi, sed multi joci*. Ter. And. *Virgo sparso ore, adunco naso*.

Opus, being a word of case, and a substantive, governeth an ablative case. 9. Ep. *Authoritate tua nobis opus est, & consilio, & gratia*. Att. *Sed opus fuit Hircio convento*. Sal. *Priusquam incipias, consulto, & ubi consulueris, maturè facto opus est*. from which construction do arise those phrases of Terence. *Opus dictu, opus factu*.
end

and also of Cicero, *opus scitu*.

THE 2. CHAP.

Of an Adjective.

The rection of an adjective is divers: and it is to be seene for the most part in quantitie, and in qualitie: in quantitie, of degree, partition, & plentie.

The comparative degree doth governe an ablative case, and that when mention is made of two or of very many being of divers natures: that is, when the substantive of degree is not contained in the case of rection or government. Horat. *vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum*. That is to say, gold is more excellent then silver, and vertues then gold.

The superlative degree doth governe a genitive case plurall, and that when mention is made of many which are of one & the selfsame nature: that is to say, when the substantive of degree is contayned in the case of rection. In Bru. *Crassus eloquentium juris peritissimus, iuris peritorum eloquentissimus Scaevola*.

A partitive adjective doth governe a genitive case. Sal. Iug. *Quis est omnium his moribus?* 2. Div. *utrum igitur eorum accidisset, verum oraculum fuisset*. 4. Ep. *Nigidio unum omnium doctissimo*. Sometime the nominative case is used for the genitive case of partition. liv. Lib. 41. *perire religionum iurisq; publici, quando duodenarii Coss. sine anni alter morbo, alter ferro periisset, suffectum*.
Cons.

Conf. negabant comitia habere posse.

An adjective of plentie or scarcenes doth governe a genitive or an ablative case: as *Plenus bonorum & bonis*. 2. *Frat. Litera referta omni officio*. *Vacuum laboris, & labore*. *Inane prudentia, & prudentia*. *Oratione locuples*. *Inops verborum & verbis*. *Orbus omnibus rebus*.

Now followeth the rection of qualitie, in affinity, commoditie, and desire.

An adjective of affinity, or of the contrarie, doth governe a genitive or a dative case. *Pro. Syl. affinis suspicionis & suspicioni*. So *amicus, inimicus, alienus, similis, par, communis, proprius*. 1. *Orat. Finitimus oratori*. 3. *Off. Voluptas contraria honestati*.

An adjective of commoditie, or of the contrary, doth governe a dative case: as *alicui commodum, incommodum, accommodatum, utile, inutile, infestum, infensum, molestum, gratum, ingratum, grave, jucundum, injucundum, charum, dulce*.

An adjective of desire doth governe a genitive case, but after diverse sorts: first, that which hath an active apparance. *Att. Amantissimus utriusque nostrum*. 2. *Orat. Dispiciens sui*. But *pro Deiot. Audiens dicto esset huic ordini*.

Secondly, which hath an apparance of a passive. 6. *Phil. Consultus juris, Insuetus contumelia*. So *peritus* and *imperitus rerum*.

Thirdly, in *du*. 1. *Orat. Landis cupidus, Avidus victoria*. So *providus* and *improvidus rerum*.

Fourthlie

Fourthlie in *osus, ius, tus*. *Studiosus doctrinarum, Rerum conscii, Gnavus reipublica, Ignarus fortunarum suarum*. *Quint. lib. 8 cap. 4. Securus tā parva observationis*. To conclude, others ending after a divers sort, have also this cōstruction. *Pro. Flacc. Rerum omnium rudis*. *Ep. 6. memores virtutis: Immemor mandati*. 1. *Frat. Dignitatis superstes*. *Prudens, & imprudens rerum, voluptatis particeps vel expers*: So *compos & impos*: also *expers fama & fortunis*. *Salust. But we use dignus laudis & laude*. An adjective of that sort doth often times take a perpetual infinite or a participiale in *di*, for the genitive case of a noun. 1. *Ces. 11. paratus omnia perpeti*. In *Ep. Cupidus satisfaciendi*. 3. *Off. Peritus definiendi*.

Also certaine adjectives doe governe the first supine. 1. *Cat. Optimum factu*. *De Fato. facile intellectu*. *Terent. Adelph. natu maximus*. *Pro Plancio. O rem tum auditu crudelem, tum visu nefariam*.

THE 3. CHAP.

Of the rection of a verb active.

Hitherto we have spoken of the rection of a noun, there followeth the rection of a verb. first of a finite verb, and that personal: wherby sometime a noun, and sometime a verb is governed.

The

The rection of a finite verb personal, where by a noun is governed, is eyther of the first kind, or of the second. There is but one onely rule of the first rection.

A verb active doth governe after him an accusative case. in Ep. *Fortem virum tibi commendo*: but, *Marco Tullio igni & aqua interdicatur*, is Cicero his phrase pro Dom. And *Satage rerum tuarum*, sayd Terence in Heaut.

A verb passive doth governe an ablative case. as Horat. *Fortes creantur fortibus*. But this rection is very rare or seldome without a preposition. The dative is here sometimes used for the ablative case. Ad. Lent. *Neque Senatui, neque populo, neque cuiquam bono probatur*. Neuters and deponents doe governe no case of them-selves. as *sedeo, loquor*: notwithstanding they doe sometime imitate the rection of a verb active. 2. Fin. *Hac cum loqueris, nos Varrones stupemus*. 2. Agr. *Currere cursum*. In Ep. *Gaudere gaudium*. In Top. *Servire servitutem*. 3. Orat. *ceram ac crocum olere*. So infinite others as *aliquem mirari, ulcisci, odorari ingressus: conqueri, non lamentari fortunam*. But *utor, vescor, fungor, fruor, potior*, do governe an ablative case. It is also sayd, *potiri rerum*. Planc. *Qui patriæ beneficia meminerunt*: and also, *Memini actionum*, in Ep. So three deponents doe governe a genitive or an accusative case. to witt, *obliviscor, reminiscor, recordor*.

And

And this is the first kind of rection. The second is, when as beside this former case another case is governed: and that eyther simple, or divers: as the dative, the accusative and the ablative.

THE 4. CHAP.

Of the rection of a verb of acquisition.

A Verb by the force of acquisition, doth governe a dative case. Hor. 3. Epist. *Quid mihi Celsus agit?* Cic. in Piso. *Is mihi etiam gloriabitur*. Ad Treb. *Ecce tibi Pompejus*. Ter. *Suo sibi hunc jugulo gladio*. But very many verbs do governe the same case by a certaine germane nature or near affinitie.

First: verbs of comparison. 1. Off. *Se illis ferre aquarunt*. in Brut. *ut conferamus parva magnis*. Ter. Heau. *Homo homini quid prestat*. *Ceteris excellere*: so *antecellere, antecedere*: but pro Cor. there is also, *Ceteros antecellis*, &c.

Secondly, verbs of giving, and the contrarie. 2. Verr. *Que victores civitatibus Siculis aut dederunt aut reddiderunt*. 4. Verr. *Scribitur Heraclio dica*. 6. Att. *Mitte mihi obviam literas*. Pro Marc. *operibus tuis diuturnitas detraket*. Att. *dubitacionem mihi tolles*. In Brut. *Collega suo imperium abrogavit*.

Thirdlie, verbs of commaunding, serving, shewing or declaring, & promising. De Amic. *Cupiditatibus, quibus ceteri serviunt, imperare*. 5. Ep. *Tibi*

non significandum, solum, sed declarandum. Pro. Cæl. promitto hoc vobis, reipub. spondeo. 5. Ep. Pro fiteri alicui & polliceri studium suum. 7. Att. Tempori parcamus.

Fourthlie, verbs of resisting, and the contrarie. Pro Rab. Repugnare & resistere crudelitati. Pro. Comcedo Hominib. irasci & succensere. 4. Attic. valde mihi arriserat. pro. Lig. (ujus ego industria gloriaq, faveo: So assentio, and more often assentior.

Fiftly, those verbs which sometimes are taken impersonally, have this rection of the dative case. 3. Frat. Nihil ei restabat. 5. Fin. Quod ipsis superat. 7. Ep. consistat tibi fructus otij tui. 5. Tuscul. peccare licet nemini. Pro Clu. Qui sibi non liquere dixerunt. In Brut. Dolet mihi. And those dative cases which are put for accusative cases, do seame to be of this kinde. Qui se patria, & suis civibus, qui laudi, qui gloria, non qui somno, convivii & delectationi natos arbitrentur. And this is the rection of the dative case.

THE 5. CHAP.

Of the rection of verbs of asking or intreating.

Certaine verbs of asking doe governe an other accusative case. Ter. Illud te oro. Idē. Sine te hoc exorem. So obsecro, rogo, flagito, & such like verbs of demaund. Alio moneo, consulo, celo, doceo. in Orat. Qui nos nihil celat: but celo tibi rem, celo

celo te de hac re, is also used. In Pis. Quid te assine litteras doceam: so dedoceo. Also doceo te de re. But there remaineth a double case also in the passive forme: as, per Legatos cuncta edocetur.

THE 6. CHAP.

Of the rection of verbs of plentie and of price.

A Verb of plentie and of price doth governe an Ablative case. Of plentie or the contrary: as 6. Verr. Complere aliquem coronis & floribus. 2. Phil. Saturare se sanguine. 1. Orat. Abundare doctrina: 2. Fin. Affluere voluptatibus. Apollonium omni argento spoliasti. So exinanire, vacuare. But Cicero hath said, artis indigere; & Terence, Tui carendum erat. Verbs of price: as Pro Rabir. Mercari magno pretio. pro Amer. Tanto pretio mercari. Terence in Andria. vix drachmis obsonatus est decem. 5. Verr. Tritici modium quaternis sestertiis aestimasset. From whence doth spring this construction, valere auctoritate, ingenio. Notwithstanding Varro said. Denos aris valebant. And certaine nounes are governed in the genitive case. as, quanti, tanti, magni, pluris, maximi, plurimi, parvi, minoris, minimi, aequi, boni, flocci, nihili, nauci, pili, assis, teruntii. Depactus est tantidem, quanti fidem suam fecit. Brut. Cic. Nihil tanti fuit. 1. Acad. Alia pluris aestimanda, alia minoris. 3. Fin. plurimi aestimandum. 1. Ep. A me minimi putabantur. Also this phrase following is in Te-

H rence

ience: *Quid agas, nisi ut te redimas quam queas minimo? sine que. u. paullo, at quanti queas.* Plautus. *facitis magni.* Ter. And. *Te seper maximi feci.* 7. Att. *Istud a qui boni q. facit. so boni consulere.* Pro Arch. *Pericula parvi esse ducenda. but magno aestimare, consequi voluptates, non modo parvo sed ferme nihilo, are Ciceroes phrases.* Att. *Remp. flocci non facere.* 3. Fin. *Nihili facio.* But for nihilo putare is often times used, *habere, ducere, videri.* 1. Div. *Non habeo deniq. nauci Marsum augurem: so, ne pili, ne assis facere.*

THE 7. CHAP.

Of the rection of a verb Iudiciall.

AND this is the second kind of the rection of a simple case. There followeth the rection of the variable case in a judicial verb, and a verb substantive.

A judicial verb governeth a genitive, or an ablative case: as verbs of accusing. and of absolving. 2. Finib. *Em tanquam capitis accuset.* 3. Ver. *Suis eum certis propriisq. criminibus accusabo pro Dejotaro. Capitis arcessere. pro Cel. Ambitus crimine accersere.* 3. Ver. *Verrē insinuat avaritia & audacia.* So these phrases following, *arguere rei capitalis, arguere crimine, scelere alligare, scelere se astringere,* are used of Cicero. *Danari mihi est itis, facti, injuriarū, ambitus, cadis, scelerum, imprudentie. Inertie condemnare.* But there is also, *crimine condemnare, multare mor-*

te, exilio, multa pecunia. Plebi capitis culpa. 2. Phil. *Convincere inhumanitate & amicitia.* 2. Ver. *Absolvere inprobatione.* Pro Clu. *majestatis.* 2. Ver. *Crimine liberare.* Liv. lib 5. 1. *Nec liberavi ejus culpa regem.* Idem. 5. lib. *Quia sine mora voti liberaretur.* But notwithstanding as Valla doth teach, you shal onely say, *utro accusatus es furti an cadi?* not *utrum:* and in the like case, *utroq. neutro, ambobus.*

THE 8. CHAP.

Of the rection of a verb substantive

A Verb substantive, or a verb which containeth the force of a verb substantive, doth governe after it a nominative case, taken from the same: as *Tullius est Romanus: Tullius cognominatus est Cicero.* 14. Ep. *Beatissimi viveremus.* That which followeth is particular or proper to the infinitive in mode 1. *ut. Licuit otioso esse Themistocli. Brutus Ciceroni: ut optime meritis de republica liceat esse salvus.* 1. Catil. *Cupio me esse clementem.*

But if the case be of a possessor, it shall be put in the genitive case. 2. Ep. *Iam me Pompeji totum esse scis.* pro Manil. *Erit igitur humanitatis vestra.* 3. Off. *Emerere denario quod sit mille denarium.* But for these genitives *mei, tui, sui, &c.* are put these possessives *meum, tuum, suum, nostrum, vestrum:* Pro Balb. *Non enim est meum contra aliquem*

Hij dicere,

dicere. Nostrum est intelligere. The same verb, if it be used for *habeo*, doth governe a dative case, as. 1. *Encid.*

Sunt mihi bis septem praestanti corpore nymphe. To the which these orations seeme to belong wherein gerunds do follow. *Fam. 5. Tuenda tibi ut sit gravitas, & constantia serviendum.* 1. *de Or. Gerendus est tibi mos adolescentibus Crasse.* But this verb *est*, serving for *afferre*, wil have a double dative case. 2. *Ep. ut sempiterna laudi tibi sit iste tribunatus exopto.* The passive participle, of the future tense, which grammarians have fayned to be in *du*, is circumscribed of the infinite future of the verb substantive *fore* & the participle perfectlie past. *Cicero. Quo in genere sperare videor Scipionis amicitiam & Laeli notam posteritati fore.* *Ces. 1. Lib. Commissum cum equitatu praelium fore videbatur.*

THE 9. CHAP.

Of the rection of verbs of deliberation.

Hitherto we have spoken of the rection of a finite verb personal, wherby a nounce is governed of a verb. There remayneth that rection whereby a verb is governed of a verb: as is used in verbs of deliberation and motion.

A verb deliberative doth governe a perpetual infinite: as, *audio, habeo, incipio, opto, soleo, statuo, cio, volo, maturo, desisto, debeo, cupio, paro, possum, propero:*

propero: aggredior, molior, conor: licet, delectat, decet, tadet, piget, panitet. Also verbs of sense: as *video, audio.* 6. *Attic. Obsecras ne obliviscar vigilare.* 6. *Verr. hoc mememini te dicere.* 1. *de Leg. Iuri studere te memini.* 1. *Attic. De commitiis tibi me permisisse memini.* *pro. Mil. Meminit etiam sibi vocem praconis modo defuisse.* This anomaly of tenses, of the present for the preter tense, hath here groune into use. Sometime the verb deliberative it selfe is concealed. 5. *Ver. Ridere conviva, cachinnari ipse Apronius.* for here is understood *ceperunt*, & *capit*. Contrarywise sometime the infinite verb is concealed. *Teren. Eun. Et fidibus scire, pretium sperans.* *In. Brut. Non enim tam praeclarum est scire latine, quam turpe nescire.*

THE 10. CHAP.

Of the rection of a verb of motion.

A Verb of moving to a place doth governe the second supine which wanteth both gender & number. 3. *Orat. Imus-ne cessum? etsi admonitum venimus te, non flagitatum.* where that periphrasis is of the infinite future perpetuall of the active voice whereof I spake but a litle before. *Plaut. Mil. credo te facile impetratum ire.* and also of the passive voice. 15. *Att. Brutum visum iri a me puto.* *Att. Multo firmitus acta tyranni comprobatum iri.* *Ter. And. Postquam audierat*
H ij non

non datum iri filio uxorem suo. Sometime here also the perpetual infinite is governed instead of the supine. Plaut. Pen. *venerat autem petere.* Ter. *Sanctius videre.* But this is more seldome. A verb of moving from a place doth sometime governe the first supine. Plaut. *Obsonatus redeo.* Cato. *cubitus surgo.*

THE 11. CHAP.

Of the rection of an infinite verb, and a verb impersonall.

WE have already spoken of the rection of a finite verb personall, now it is time to speake of the rection of a verb infinite and impersonall.

A perpetual infinite verb personall doth governe an accusative case before him. Ter. *Meum natum rumor est amare.* And the same infinite verb doth governe after it the case of his finite verb. Terent. *Quapropter te ipsum purgare estis coram placabilis est.* Both the last gerund and the last supine taken for the most part impersonally do also governe the case of their finite verb. Plaut. *aliqua consilia repudiandum est.* Varro. *colligendum eas in vas aliquod.* But you shall rather speake that by the gerundive (although the other be used amongst the Grecians) *Aliqua consilia repudiandi colligenda in vas aliquod.* Notwithstanding in verbs neuters and deponents

nents it shall be of force. Ad Lentulum. *Temperibus assentiendum.* Pro Sestio. *Reipublica consulendum, dignitati serviendum.* 7. Att. *An misero bello esset utendum.* And the second supine is often in like construction. 1. Att. *huic quoque rei subventum est.* *Eius orationi reclamatum est.* for it hath onely the active rection with verbs of mooving to a place. Ter. And. *cur te is perdatum?* *Missa est ancilla illico obstetricem accersitum.* which hath also place in the passive oration. Ibidem. *Postquam audierat non datum iri filio uxorem suo.* moreover the passive rection may be added. 15. At. *Brutum visum iri a me puto.*

THE 12. CHAP.

Of the rection of an impersonall.

THE rection of certaine impersonals is proper. *Refert & interest,* signifying commonditie or duty, do governe a genitive case. Sal. *Illorum retulisse videretur.* Pro Dom. *Reipublica interesse putavi.* 3. Epist. *Viriusque nostrum interest.* *ejus, ipsius, illius, refert, interest.* Except seaven genitive cases, *mei, tui, sui, nostri, vestri, nostrum, & vestrum:* for which the possessives are used: as *refert & interest mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra:* also *cujus.* Pro Mu. *Ea cedes potissimum crimini datur ei, cuius interfuit, non ei cuius nihil interfuit.*

Also refert and interest, do admit these genitive cases of price and estimation: *tanti, quanti, magni, parvi*. In the rest they have more often *multum, plus, plurimum, magis, minus, parum, paululum, paucillulum, nihil, aliquid*.

Five impersonals, to wit, *Miseret, miserescit, or miseretur, tadet, piget, poenitet, & pudet*, do governe an accusative case of the thing, with a genitive case of the sufferer. Ter. Heau. *Menedemi vicem miseret me*. Ibidem. *Me tuarum misertum est fortunarum*. Ibidem. *Tenunc inopis miserescat mei*. Pro Ligar. *Cavete fratrum pro fratris salute precantium vos misereatur*. 2. Att. Prorusus nos vitæ tadet. Pro Dom. *Me non solum piget stultitia mea, sed etiam pudet*. Ter. Phor. *Omnēs nostrimet nos poenitet*. 1. Verr. *Sunt homines quos libidinis & infamiae suae neque pudeat neque tadeat*.

THE 13. CHAP. Of the rection of adverbs.

Hitherto we have spoken of the rection of words of number. The rection of adverbs shal follow, which is very variable.

Derivatives do keepe the case of their primitives. 10. Att. *Nihilominus*. In Brut. *Omnium elegantissime*. of which sort are those that follow. *Mihi similiter, Tibi aqualiter, Natura convenienter & congruenter*.

Adverbs

Adverbs of place do governe a genitive case of redundance, but notwithstanding very usuall. 5. Att. *Vbi terrarum esses*. 2. Phil. *Vbicunque terrarum*. 6. Att. *Tu autem abes longè gentium*. 2. Cat. *ubinam gentium?* Plautus Ru. *Quovis gentium?* idem, *unde gentium?* also somewhat otherwise is that. 9. Att. *At quàm honesta, quàm expedita tua consilia, quàm itineris, quàm navigationis, quàm congressus, sermonisque cum Cesare?* That is, partly concerning the journey, and partly concerning the navigation. 11. Att. *Quoad ejus si eripoterit*.

Adverbs of time, as *pridie*. i. *præcedent: die*, *postridie*. i. *postero die*, have a threefold construction. 11. Att. *Illam sententiam pridie ejus diei fregeramus*. Cæsar. 1. *Postridie ejus diei*. 8. Epist. *Postridie absolutionis*. Here is the genitive case. 7. Phil. *Qui cum pridie frequentes essetis assensi, postridie ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti*. here the case of time is concealed, being expressed before. Attic. *Pridie compitalia, Pridie nonas, Pridie calendas*. In these the accusative case is joyned: where notwithstanding Grammarians do understand *ante*. *Postridie Idus*. *Postridie ludos*. Also in the accusative cases following they thinke *post* to be concealed. De Amicit. *Pridie quàm excessit è vita*. 12. Epist. *usque Postridie intellexi cum a vobis discessi*. ad Attic. *usque ad pridie calendas*.

Adverbs of quantitie, as *parum* and *satis*, do governe

governe a genitive case. Plautus. *Parum mala rei.* Terent. And. *Pro peccato magno paulum supplicij satis est parri.* Agelli. *hic sub vrbe est paululum.* Terent. Phorm. *Satis iam verborum est.* so tantum, quantum, multum, will in like manner have a genitive case.

En, ecce, & O, do governe a nominative case or an accusative. 13. Epist. *En hic ille est.* Plautus in Amph. *Entectum, entegulas, en obductas feret, en ludificatum herum.* 14. ad Att. *Eccò autem Antonium.* 2. de Fin. *Ecce m. seruum hominem.* Pro Cæl. *O consuetudo peccandi.* 3. Phil. *O præclarum custodem ovium, ut aiunt, lupum.*

Idi, is eyther without case, or els governeith a dative or a vocative case. Terent. In And. *Hei vereor.* Cic. *Hei mihi.* Terent. in Lun. *Hei nocster, laudo.*

Heu, doth governe a dative, an accusative, and a vocative case. Plant. *heu m. sero mihi.* Virg. *heu fugate dea.* In Tusc. *Heu me infelicem.*

Heus, doth governe a vocative case. Terent in Heaut. *Heus, Heus Syre.*

Ua, doth governe a dative case. Terent. *ua capiti tuo.*

Pro, doth governe an accusative and vocative case. 5. Tusc. *Pro dñum atq. hominum fidem.* Terent. In Adelp. *Pro sancte Iupiter.*

THE

THE 14 CHAP.

Of the rection of prepositions which governe an accusative case.

PRepositions have a native signification of place: but they do of. ē serve to times, persons, and things. Amongst these some do governe one case onely, and some two cases. These which doe governe but one case do eyther governe the accusative, or els the ablative alone. There are one and thirtie prepositions which governe the accusative case.

Intra, extra. Pro Cæl. *Ingressus intra firem huius loci.* in Ver. *Intra decem annos.* 6. Epist. *Intra legem.* Ter. in Phorm. *extra ostium.* Pro Syl. *extra conjurationem, iocum, modum, culpam.* 7. Epist. *Extra duce, paucosq.*

Apud, penes. apud ignem assidere: apud Senatum. 2. Attic. *Apud me* 4. Attic. *Apud Pompejum.* after which sort you shal rather speake, then, *apud domum meam, tuam, Pompej:* although it be the same. *Penes scenam exercitatus.* Pro Dom. *penes Censorem iudicium Senatus de dignitate majores esse voluerunt.*

Secus, secundum. Plin. Lib. 10. Cap. 24. *Nascitur secus fluvios.* 16. Attic. *Iter secundum mare superum faciunt.* 2. Off. *Proximè & secundū deos, homines hominibus maxime utiles.* Cic. 1. de Orat. *Secundum hunc diem.* 1. Verr. *Secundum*

binos

binos ludos. 4. Verr. *De absente secundum presentem judicare.* But it is often understood. pro Am. *duo filij id etatis.* Varro. *Ab id genus aliis:* but especially in the poet. as

Os humerosq; Deo similis. ---

Iuxta, prope. Plaut. *Iuxta te sum. Iuxta Deos, id est, gratia deorum. Iuxta libertatem.* 1. secundum. *Prope montes.* 1. Ep. *prope cal. Sexiles.*

Ante, post, pone. as, *ante fecim.* 14. Epist. *ante oculos.* 8. ad. Attic. *Quem ante me diligo.* 2. De Invent. *Multo ante lucem sunt exiit.* 9. Attic. *Post diem quartum.* pro Balbo. *Post genus hominum natum.* 11. in Phil. *Post homines natos.* Pil. *Post hominum memoriam.* Cæs. 7. *Post tergum.* Pone castra. De universi. Pone quos.

Cis, citra, præter. *Cis* is commonly added, to the names of mountaines and rivers. 7. At. *Quoad hostis cis Euphratem fuit.* 3. Ep. *Cis Taurum.* Cæs. 6. *Citra Rhenum.* *Cirapulveris jactū.* i. sine. Liv. lib. 40. *Præter mœnia fluere.* So *præter ripam, oculos. Præter ceteros divinare. Præter expectationem, fidem, modum, naturam, consuetudinem.* 7. Attic. *Omnes præter eum de quo egimus.*

ultra, trans. 9. Att. *ultra Silianam villam est.* 4. Tusc. *ultra modum regredi.* 12. Att. *Cogito intra rim trans Tyberim hortos aliquos parare.* Pro Mil. *trans ripam inspicere.* This preposition in composition doth retain most commonly his case. 2. Nat. *Grues maria transmittunt.* Cæs. 1. *Flumen*

Axonam

Axonam exercitum traducere maturavit. Idem. 4. *Exercitum modo Rhenum transportaret.*

Inter. 1. Leg. *usucapionem duodecim tabula inter quinque pedes esse voluerunt.* 7. Verr. *Inter manus.* 3. Frat. *valent pueri, studiosè discunt, & nos & inter se amant.* 1. de Div. Nosq; *inter nos complexos narrabat.* But the other case is more oftē concealed. 2. de Orat. *Qui cum inter se, ut ipsorū u, us ferebat, amicissimè cōsalut assent.* from hence commeth this construction also. *Inter nos tot unus inventus.* Virg. 9. Eccl. *Inter agendū, id est, dum agis.* Plaut. in Cistel. *Sed inter rem agendam.* But notwithstanding you shal rather speake it by the noun. 3. Frat. *Hoc inter cœnam Tyroni dictavi.* 7. Ep. *Illuseras heri inter scyphos.* Ter. in Eun. *Inter vias.* Sometime this is a judicial word. 2. Phil. *Eos inter sicarios defensurus.* after which sort the lawyers saye, *inter reos deferre.*

Inter, with a relative reciprocative and a demonstrative, hath a proper agreement beside his case. For a nominative or an accusative going before, there is onely added a reciprocative. 3. Offic. *Quod inter se omnes partes quodam lepore consentiunt.* ibidem. *Damonem & Pythiam Pithagoreos ferunt hoc animo inter se fuisse.* But a genitive, dative, or ablative going before; a demonstrative may be added for a reciprocative. Teren. In Adel. *Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia.* In Bruto. *Ipsorum inter ipsos concessu.* In Phil. *Quorum suum quondam*
inter

inter ipsos odium maximè . 2. Att. Istorum inter istos dissentio. 1. Offic. Multa sunt civibus inter se communi. ibidem. Latissime patens hominibus inter ipsos societas hæc est. Quint. lib. 6. cap. 2. Amicus inter ipsos etiam mutuo reprehensus. It might also have bene sayd, a doctis inter se.

Erga and contra, have almost lost their native signification of place, and have taken vnto them the signification of good will or duty, and hatred. 1. Epist. Ego omni officio ac potius pietate erga te ceteris satisfacio omnibus. Pro R. Com. Repugnare & resistere contra veritatem. 2. Phil. Homo disertus non intelligit eum quem contradicit laudare a se, eos apud quos dicit, vituperari. Cæf. 7. Contra omnium expectationem. So contra opinionem, spem, legem, naturam, officium.

Ad, usq. De Sen. ad focum sedere. So ad iudices, patres, Quirites, populum. 1. Cat. ad M. Luccam te habere velle dixisti. Terent. Ad dexteram, ad sinistram. 4. Att. Aliquid libo amicus res Romanas? Pro Pomip. Locus ad agendum amplissimus. 2. Orat. Lucium servum sibi Gracchus habuit ad manum. Alfo, Ad arbitrium scribere, ad normam & similitudinem dirigere, ad speciem adumbrare, ad aspectum praeclarum. 1. de Div. Mirari licet quæ sunt animæ adversa à medicis herbarum genera, quæ radicum, ad morsus bestiarum, ad oculorum morbos. 1. de Div. ad lucem dormire, in Somn. ad multam noctem vigilare. 2. Phil. Ad

vesperum

vesperum perpotare. 12. Att. Adde amicos, usque adolescentiam matrem processit ætate. Hæc Brundisio usq. Romam perpetuum agmen viderem. But often times it is compounded with ad, Terent. And. Verberibus casum usque ad necem.

Versus is alwaies put after the word he governeth in composition: and adversus, being compounded thereof, is put before. Plautus. Ego portum versus pergam. Adversus & adversum. Cicer. 1. Off. sunt autem quædam officia etiam adversus eos servanda, à quibus injuriam acceperis. Pietus est justitia adversus deos. But Sal. Animadvertit ad se fugam versus fieri. here the parts of the compound are separated.

Ob. pro Polth. Ob oculos versari. Pro Marc. Ob delictum pœnas di expetunt. sometime it is concealed. Terent. in Eun. Nunc id prodeco, ut conveniam Parmenonem.

Per, propter. Per totam caveam ire. 5. Ver. Per beneficium & gratiam aliquid concedere. Pro Dom. In bona fortuna usq. locupletum, per causas inopum atq. imperitorum, repentinos impetus comparare, id est, per speciem. from hence also is that, Aliquot jam per annos. so per ens dies. 2. De Inv. Propter Lacedæmonem fluit. 4. Verr. Propter eadem Vulcani. 1. Epist. Propter tuum in me amorem.

Infra, supr. 1. 2. de Nat. Infra Saturnum jovis stella. Post Red. Infra omnes mortuos amandare.

In

In Somn. *Supra Lunam sunt omnia aeterna.* Ad Octav. *supra aetatem, consuetudinem, supra etiam mortalitatem.*

Circa, circum, circiter. 2. Agr. *circa Capuam.* *Circa curam valetudinis tuae.* *circa eum mensem.*

Circum. 2. Verr. *Cursare circum tribus, versari circum axim caeli.*

Circiter. Plaut. Cist. *Loca haec circiter excidit mihi.* hereof commeth *Circiter meridiem.*

THE 15. CHAP.

Of the rection of prepositions governing an ablative case.

THere are. 14. prepositions which governe an ablative case.

Prae. Liv. Lib. 1 *Prae se armentum agens.* From hence commeth this construction, *pra nobis beatus.* In Brut. *Illos Atticos pra se penae agrestes putat.* pro. Rab. *pra me fero.* 9. Attic. *pra lacrymis*

Pro. 2. Phil *pro ade jovis Statoris.* 3. de Orat. *pro omnibus.* pro Arch. *Se gerere pro cive.* *Pro dignitate, pro consuetudine.*

Cum. Cic. *Cum potestate esse.*

Sine. *Sine auro ornata.* Terent. *Imperium sine fine.*

Coram, palam. In. Pis. *coram genere meo.* Liv. lib. 6. *Palam Populo.*

Tenus

Tenus is alwaies put after the word which it governeth. Pro. Deit. *Tauro tenus.* Liv. 26. *umbilico tenus.* 1. Leg. *verbo tenus.* And it doth also governe a genitive case plural signifying double things, or wanting the singular number: as Quint. 12. *Aurium tenus.* Virg. *Grurum tenus.* in Epist. *Cumarum tenus.* onely this preposition governeth a genitive case.

De, ex, e, abs, absque, and *a,* are also prepositions signifying place. But they doer rather shew a cause, and they do runne through the greatest part of syntax or construction of adjectives and verbs expounded before, and they doe very much helpe and adorne it. *De, ex,* and *ab,* are put before al other letters: *e,* & *a:* are onely put before consonants. *De, ex,* & *e,* do shew the matter. *Ciceronis liber de Officiis, De Oratore,* and such like titles of bookes. Att. *De lingua latina securi res animi.* Also it is used in some, in which it was not or hath not bene before. Pro. Lig. *De quibusdam reminiscientem recordari.* *De ferre de repetundis, De ambitu damnari, Accusare de negligentia, de veneficiis,* are Ciceroes phrases against the analogie of judicials, *De repetundis pecuniis, de maiestate.*

Ex: statua ex aere facta, Simulacrum ex aere, poculum ex auro, are Ciceroes phrases. 9. Epist. *Ex pedibus laborare.* Sometime it is al one in sence with the preposition *secundum:* as in Adelph.

I

Ex

Ex aquo & bona. Pro Amerino. Ex sua natura ceteros fugere It serveth for comparison and partition. 4. *Fin. primi ex omnibus Philosophis. 3. Att. unus ex omnibus amicis. pro Cluent. Paucos ex multis ad ignominiam fortiri. Cels. 1. unus ex omnibus Sequanos nihil earum rerum facere. Pro Arch. ut primum ex pueris excessit. 9. Att. ex ea die venti Septentriones fuere.*

E: 4. Acad. E saxo sculptus, aut ebore dolatus. 2. Tusc. Laborare e renibus. 1. Phil. Languere e via. De Fin. Hunc statum corporis expetit qui est e natura maxime: 10 e republica.

Ab. Terent. And. Otiosus ab animo. 1. Att. Inops ab amicis.

Abs, is onely put before t and q: Terent. in Phormi. Abii abs te. Idem Adelph. Abs quisvis homine.

Absque: Plaut. Absque te si fuisset hodie.

A. in Epist. aliud a libertate communi. In Luc. a te totus diversus. vacuus a suspitione. Post Red. Nudus a propinquis. 9. Epist. Alienus a dignitate. Qui erant a Platone. that is, Platonici vel Platonis discipuli. These prepositions being joyned unto verbs passives, & to those verbs which be of that kinde, doe expresse an agent cause. Quint. li. 12. Ca. 1. Fabricius respondit a cive se spoliari malle, quam ab hoste vanire. idem lib. 9. Cap. 2. An ab eo fustibus vapulasset. 10. Epist. Cum ei magnum convicium fieret cuncto a Senatu. Pro Milon. Beatos esse quibus ea res honori fuerit

a

a suis civibus.

Verbs of desiring, of receaving, and of remooving doe imitate the same construction. 6. Att. Binas a te accepit literas. 4. Acad. Cum a veris falsas non distent. Peto a te.

Also the gerund in *do*, and the supine in *um* is comprehended in this kinde of speech. 2. de Orat. *A dicendo refugisti. 1. Epist. Ab omnibus reclamatum est.* Also in these two phrases following it is spoken by the supine. *Obsonatur edeo, cubituro resurgo.* but this oration is made much more elegant being spoken by the noun. *Cels a decima legionis cohortatione, a pabulationibus.* even as before it was more elegantly spoken, *inter cœnam, and inter scyphos, then inter cœnandum, and inter potandum.*

TE 16. CHAP.

Of the rectiõ of prepositions serving to both cases.

THese prepositions following do governe both an accusative & an ablative case: but they do governe an accusative case being joyned with a verb of motion, and an ablative case being joyned with a verb of quietnes or rest.

In, with an accusative case. In Brut. In vitam paulo serius, tanquam in viam ingressus. 7. Verr. In carcerem includere. But this use is variable. 2. Att. Includere in carcere. 2. Phil. Incidere in es. & 6. Verr. in are. Pro Planc. Ponere in oppido. 3. Phil. Ponere in possessione. 7. Att. Propo-

I y

nere

nere in publico. 2. *Agrā. In publicum.* In reos referre, as before, *Inter reos deferre.* In annos singulos. 2. *De Orat. in diem videre.*

In, with an ablative case. 6. *Verr. non modo in are alieno nullo, sed in suis nummis multis esse.* with a gerund in *do*. *Terent. And. in denegando modo quis pudor est paululum?* notwithstanding some examples doe admit an accusative case. *Terent. Adelph. Vereor te in eos laudare.* 1. *Ver. hostilem in modum.* 7. *Ver. Praclara navis in speciem.*

Sub, with an accusative case. 2. *Phil. Sub scalas se conicere.* 3. *Fin. Sub delectum cadere.*

Sub, with an ablative case. *De Nat. Homines sub terra habitantes.* 10. *Epist. Sub manu tabellarios habere.*

Sometime also this preposition hath an accusative case with a verb of quietnes, and an ablative with a verb of motion. 3. *ad Fratrem. Est sub tectum.* *De div. Nullo posito simulacro sub oculis.* This preposition *sub*, when it is ioyned to time, hath most commonly an accusative case. 2. *Fra. Sub dies festos.* 2. *Cæs. 1. Sub vespere.*

Super and *subter*. 2. *leg. Super terra tumulum.* 1. *Tul. Plato cupiditatem subter præcordia locavit.* 16. *Att. Hac super re scribam ad te.* 6. *Æneid. --- subter densa testudine. ---*

Procul. *Liv. 13. Lib. Locus procul muros.* 7. *Epist. Patria procul.* *Colum. Procul vero.*

Clam. *Plau. in Mer. Clam patrem, clam iis.*
from

from hence cometh *clanculum*.

Verbs being compounded with prepositions doe often keepe the case of the preposition where with they be compounded. *Liv. Te adveniunt.* Cicero doth most often repeat the preposition: as *ingredi in urbem.* so *Terent. accedere ad ignem.*

THE 17. CHAP. Of the defect of prepositions.

THE defect of Syntax or construction, is understood before in divers parts. But the defect of prepositions is of all most usuall, in nouns of cause, and of measure, and in the proper names of Cities. Defect is more seldom in the materiall cause. *Liv. 6. Capitolium quoq; saxo quadrato substructum est.* But defect is made more frequent in the efficient cause. 2. *De orat. Gloria clarus, authoritate gravis, humanitate politus.* 15. *Epist. Suspensus expectatione.* 11. *Epist. Captus dulcedine.* 3. *Leg. Pendere spe ceca.* (but also 8. *Att. Pendere animi*) 9. *Att. Angi expectatione.* 12. *Phil. Discrutior amore.* *Terent. Adelph. Discrutior animi.*

The ablative case of an instrument and of a meane is of this syntax, seeing that is a certaine efficient. *Pro Mil. vulnus in latere quod acupunctum videretur.* *Pro Dom. Lapidibus appetere.* 1. *Leg. Cato ortu Tusculanus, civitate*
I iiij Romanus

Romanus. whereunto doth pertaine the gerund in do. Terent. Adelph. *Defessus sum ambulando*.

A speciall nounce of measure is very often put in the accusative case, and sometime also in the ablative. Cæsar. 7. *Fossas quinosdenos pedes latas*. Plin. *Longum sesquipede, latum pede. idē. Muris ducentos pedes altis, quinquagenos latis*. Cæsar. 7. *Turres quæ pedes octoginta inter se distarent*. Idem. 1. *Millia passuum tria ab eorum castris castra ponit*. ibidem. *Hostes sub monte confedisse millia passuum ab ipsius castris octo*. In the which kinde of speech there is a defect of the preposition *per*, *secundum*, or *in*.

Notwithstanding a nounce of excessse is onely put in the ablative case. Plaut. Trin. *Sesquipede est quamtulongior*.

The space of time, which is understood by *quandiu*, is put in the accusative case, as it were a special nounce of measure. 2. Phil. *Ab hinc annos prope viginti*. Terent. *Ab hinc annos quindecim*: here *ante* doth seeme to be understood. And so in that speech, *Pridie compitalia, postridie ludos*. Grammarians do thinke that *ante*, and *post* is to be understood. And in these the preposition is sometime expressed. Plin. lib. 15. speaking of the apple which was brought from Carthage to Rome; *Atqui tertium* (saith he) *ante diem scitote decerptum Carthagine*, that is, *ab hinc tertium diem*. So these phrases of Cicero,

aliquot

aliquot jam per annos, per eos dies, per decem annos. Liv. *Obsidio vix in paucos dies tolerabilis*.

Sometime the ablative case is answered, but more seldome with Cicero. pro Com. *Roscium cum Fannio decidisse. Quo tempore? Ab hinc annis quindecim*.

Notwithstanding a terme of tyme, which is understood by *Quando*, is put onely in the ablative case. 2. Verr. *Horæ nona convenire cœpistis*. pro Mil. *Clodius respondit triduo illum, ad summum quatrduo, periturum*. Tuscul. *Regnante Tarquinio Superbo Pythagoras in Italiam venit*. Salin 5. *Audito Marcium Regem præconsulem per Lycæoniam cum tribus legionibus in Ciliciam tendere*. Virg. 7. *Æneid*.

--- *Non vobis rege Latino*

Divitis uber agri Trojæque opulentiæ deerit. For all these things are expressed by *quando*: *quando regnabat Tarquinius, quando auditum est, dum rex erit Latinus*. Martial.

--- *Et Bruto consule vinabibes,*

That is, *vinæ nata dum Consul erat Brutus*. And here also sometime the preposition is added. Terent. And. *Ferè in diebus paucis, quibus hæc acta sunt*. idem. *Postremò & quæ in die parva periisset soror*. 4. Verr. *Non opinor, id ages, ut ista pecunia in quinquennio consumatur in statuis*. 2. Frat. *Naviges de mense Decembri*. Pro Mur. *De nocte vigilare*. whereunto these phrases following seeme to pertaine. Terent. And. *In dene-*

I iij gando

gando modo quis pudor est paululum? Ibidem. In cognoscendo tute ipse aderis.

And this is the absolute rection of prepositions of cause and measure: there remaineth the like rection in proper names of townes, which, for the variable differences of motion and quietnes, are governed in a divers case.

The proper name of a towne is put in the accusative case, if it do signifie moving or motion to a place: or in the ablative case, if the motion be by a place or from a place. 8. Att. Theanum, Sidicinum venissem. 3. Tusc. Cumas se contulisse dicitur. Liv. Carthaginem novam in hyberna est deductus. here the nounce is compounded. idem. Lib. 23. Capuam flectit iter, luxuriantem longa felicitate ac indulgentia fortuna. Ad Attic. Iter Laodicea faciebam. 3. Epist. Epistolas ad me Servilius Tarso miserat. Sometime the preposition is added, that thereby the defect may be better knowen. Cæs. 1. Ad Genevam pervenit. 6. Verr. Ad Messanam transire. 2. Acad. Venisse à Roma. 4. Ep. Ab Epidauronavi aduectus, A Brundusio usque Romam.

If rest or quietnes be signified, the proper name of a towne, being eyther of the first or second parisyllable declination and singular number, is put in the genitive case: but if it be eyther of the imparisyllable declinations, it shal be put in the dative or ablative case: every plurall shal be put in the ablative case. 3. epist. Cum enim Laodicea, cum Apamea, cum Syn-

nadis

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nadis, cum Philomeli, cum Iconii essent. 17. Att. Fuisse Carthagini. De Som. Lacedamone honestissimum esse presidium senectutis. 1. Off. Audientem Cratippum, idq. Athenis. Moreover to put it in the genitive or dative case, is according to use, but not according to arte. Notwithstanding in the ablative cases a preposition may be understood: as in vulgar tongues, yea and in the greeke tongue also, where the name of a towne is perpetually governed of a preposition. But a preposition is added in the names of streetes. Cic. In Cumano cum essem.

Fewer nouns, not being proper names of townes, do followe the same syntax: as these accusative cases, domum, rus: ablative cases, domo, rure: genitive cases, domi, belli, militiae, humi, and both the dative and ablative case, ruri and rure.

With the genitive case domi and the accusative domum are ioyned, mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, aliena. 2. Phil. Pompejum domum suam compulstis. 2. de Orat. Rus ex urbe evolare. Teren. Eun. Domo exulo. in Piso. Me domo mea expulstis. Att. Rure jam redieram. 4. Epist. Nonne maior sine periculo domi tue esse, quam cum periculo alienae. 5. Tusc. Diodorus multos annos nostrae domi vixit. 3. Verr. Iactatur domi suae vir optimus. 7. Att. Domi Caesaris: & with such like substantives.

Adjectives are rarely construed with those

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those absolute cases. 16. Att. *Malo cum timore domi esse, quam sine timore Athenis tuis.* 2. Off. *Quibuscunque rebus vel domi vel belli poterunt, Remp. augeant.* 5. Tusc. *Quorum virtus fuerat domi militiae, cognita.* 2. Cat. *jacere humi.* 2. Tusc. *Nil mea interest, humi-nè an sublimè putrescam.* 3. Off. *Ruri habitare.* 13. *Quam equidem rure esse arbitror.* you may finde other nouns also in the same syntax. Terent. *Quæ querere insistam via?* Pro. Pomp. *Quantas ille res terramariquè gesserit.*

THE 18. CHAP.

Of prosodie and the true wryting of sentences.

THe kindes of Syntax have bene hitherto spoken of: there remayneth one difference and distinction of true pronuntiation and writing in a sentence or oration, by clauses and interlasing of poynts, which the shutting in of the breath & the straightnes of the spirit have caused. This invention (sayth Tullie) doth fall out so sweete, that although some man have an infinite spirit or breath, notwithstanding we will not have him continue in speaking without drawing of the breath.

A distinction is of an imperfect or of a perfect sentence. The distinction of an imperfect sentence doth suspend or stay the breath without breathing: and that is a subdistinction, or a comma. A subdistinction is that where-with is distinguished by a litle or smal stay or pause

pause of the breath, betwene the midle word, which may be attributed doubtfully to the part going before and comming after: and it is noted with this litle rod or marke sa *Summa quidem authoritate Philosophi, severe sanè atq; honestè, hac tria genera confusa, cogitatione distinguunt.* a Comma or short member of a sentence is that, whereby any sentence going before is cut or severed from the perfection of the sentence following with a litle longer pause, and is noted with this halfe circle, as, *Quicquid enim justum sit, id etiam utile esse censent: itemque quod honestum, idem justum.* The comma is often expressed by a conjunction, and therefore is not noted any other waies: as,

una Eurisq; Notusq; ruunt creberq; procellis Africus, & vastos tollunt ad littora fluctus.

A Parenthesis, that is an interposition or shutting in, is also a short member. Pro Mil. *Vide enim (nam tu aberas) nostros cupere bellum.* but it is noted on both sides with halfe circles. The distinction of a perfect sentence hath a longer stay of breathing and surceaseth the breath: And it is a colon or a period. a colon or member is that, whereby a perfect sentence is distinguished, but being joyned with an other, with a lesse time of the breath being stayed, and it is to be noted with a poynt set at the top of the letter, or else with two points. A Period, circle, Circumscription, or comprehension,

is, when as the breath being wholly or altogether stayed and ended, the perfect sentence is concluded: and the beginning thereof is noted with a great letter, and the end with a point at the last letter thus put. as, *Ammonius regis legatus apertè pecunia nos oppugnat.* A period may consist of many sentences and members, but that is longest, which can be pronounced with one breath. But there is one way of nature, another of arte: as it were a full comprehension of 4. examiters: for so it is defined of Tullie. But let vs ioine examples of all distinctions, as.

Summa quidē auctoritate philosophi severe sanè atque honestè, hæc tria genera confusa cogitatione distinguunt: quicquid enim iustum sit id etiam utile esse censent: itemq; quod honestum, idem iustum: ex quo efficitur, ut quicquid honestum sit, idē utile. And also let this be an example of all interlaced points.

*Arma virumq; cano, Trojæ qui primus ab oris
Italiam fato profugus Lavinaq; venit
Litora multum ille & terris jactatus & alto,
Vi superum, sæve memorem Iunonis ob iram.
Multa quoq; & bello passus, dum cōderent urbē,
Inferretq; deos Latio, genus unde Latinum,
Albanique patres atq; altæ mœnia Romæ.*

This period is some-what long: yet so, that it may be pronounced with one breath continued. Therefore the voice is diligently

diligently to be exercised from young years or childehode, that it may suffice for any great periods. And the example of Demosthenes is especially to be looked vpon and to be imitated: in whome, as it is sayd in *oratorio secundo*, there was so great studie and so great labour, that he could overcome the wants or impediments of nature by industrie and diligence: and when as he was such a stutterer, that he could not speake the first letter of the art which he studied, he brought to passe by meditating, that no mā was thought to speake more playnely then he. After-ward when his breath was straighter, he obtaintd so much in conteining his breath, that in one cōtynuanee of words (as his writings declare) he conteyneth two contentions and remissions of his voyce. Moreover (as it is left in writing) little stones being cast into his mouth, he was wont to pronounce with a greate voyce many verses, with one breath: neyther staying in a place, but walking up and doune, yea and that going by a steepe ascent or very high.

The end of P. Ramus Grammar



AN EXAMPLE OF A GRAMMATICAL analysis shewing the use and practise of so many grammar rules, as are used in the 14. epistle of the 2. booke of Tullies familiar epistles: necessary for all schollers to imitate for the attaynement of perfect knowledge of the latine tongue.

M A R C O Fabio viro optimo, & homine doctissimo familiarissime utor: mirificęque cum diligo, cum propter summum eius ingenium, summamque doctrinam, tum propter singularem modestiam. eius negotium sic velim suscipias, ut sis res mea. Noui ego vos magnos patronos. hominem occidat oportet, qui vestra opera uti velit. sed in hoc homine nulla accipio excusationem. Omnia relinques, si me amabis, cum tua opera Fabius uti volet. Ego res Romanas vehementer expecto & desidero: in primis que quid agas, scire cupio. nam iam diu propter hiemis magnitudinem nihil novi ad nos afferebatur. Vale.

MARCO. This word consisteth of 5. letters, M, a, r, c, o. the first of them is a liquid, because the sound thereof doth melt away many times, & is pronounced with the tongue, the Oppes being pressed hard to the vttermost part of the mouth. pag. 2. It is written with a great letter,

letter, because it is a proper name. pag. 15. also in this place, because it is the beginning of a sentence. pag. 140. The second letter is a *diduct vowel*, because it can make a syllable of it selfe, & is pronounced with the mouth opened wide, the tongue being put vp to the palate. pag. 2. The third is an *acute liquid*. The fourth is a *mute*, because it is a consonant making a muttering onely, as it were a certaine indeuor, it soundeth more strongly, the tongue pressing the vtter palate & cheeke teeth. pa. 5. The fift letter is a *contracted vowel*, because it is made the mouth being drawne together, and the tongue put down into the bottō of the mouth. pag. 2. It soundeth more full, the tongue being brought back againe within the mouth. This word doth consist of 2. syllables, *Marco*. The first of them is a syllable consisting of two consonants & a vowel. It is long by position, because two consonants do follow the vowel *a* in the same word. pag. 10. The last syllable is long, because it is the ablative case in *o*: pag 11. and must have the accent, because it is a word of two syllables. pag 11. This word is varied from his original. pag. 12.

It is simple, consisting of it selfe, being not compounded with any other word. It is a word of nūber, because it doth adsignifie, that is to say, besides his natural signification it doth carry with it the signification of number, to wit, the

the singular, for that thereby a singular thing is expressed, pag. 13. It is the ablative case, both because it endeth in *o*, pag. 11. & also more especially for that the verb *utor* governeth an ablative case. pag. 93. It is a finite word: because being varied by certaine ends or terminations. pag. 14. it adsignifieth the singular number. It is a noun because it hath gender and case. It is of the masculine gender, because this article *hic* may be put before it. pag. 14. It is a substantive, because it is of a simple gender. pag. 15. It is of the second parasyllable declination, because the nominative case of the singular number is of even syllables whith the dative plural, and doth end in *s*, the genitive in *i*, the dative in *o*: &c. *Marcus, Marci, Marco, Marcum, Marce, Marco: Marci, Marcorum, Marcis, Marcos, Marci, Marcis.* pag. 25.

FABIO. a word of 5. letters, as the former. *F, a, b, i, o*, The first is a *firme semi vowel*, and pronounced, the mouth being the least opened that may be, the vnder lip softly lifted vp. pa. 5. for the vowel *a* see pa. 143. The third letter *b* is a *mute*, pronounced with the lips shut. which maketh a muttering in the inner cheke. pa. 7. The fourth letter is a *deducted vowel*, which is pronounced with open mouth. pag. 2. The fifth letter *o*, as in the former word. This word consisteth of three syllables, *Fa-bi-o*.

The

The first is a syllable made of *F* & *a*: the quantity is doubtful. The second is made also of a consonant & a vowel, and is short, because the vowel *i*, of the second syllable, goeth immediately before the vowel *o*, of the last syllable. pag. 9. The 3. syllable consisteth onely of a vowel which may make a syllable of it selfe, and is long because it endeth in the ablative in *o*. pag. 25. It is varied from his originall, because it is declined in the ablative case. pag. 25. It is a simple word. See the former word. It is a word of number: because it doth adsignifie a number, to wit the singular, for that thereby a singular thing is expressed. pag. 13. It is a finite word: because it hath certaine ends whereinto it is varied. pag. 14. It is a noun, because it hath gender and case, and of the masculine gender: because this article *hic* may be put before it: pag. 14. It is a substantive: because it is of a simple gender. pag. 15. It is of the second parasyllable declination: because the nominative case of the singular number is of even syllables, with the dative case of the plurall number, and doth end in the nominative case singular in *s*, in the genitive in *i*, the dative in *o*: &c. as for example: *Fabius. ii, o, um, i, o.* &c. pag. 25. It is the ablative case: because it is governed of *Marco*. according to the rule. pag. 93.

This comma, which is here added, is a distinction

K

distinction of an imperfect sentence. so called, and by it the former part of the sentence is distinguished from the perfection of the latter. and there is somewhat a longer pause to be made thereat, then at a subdistinction. pag. 139.

Viro. This word consisteth of 4. letters. the first of them is a consonant. of the rest hath beene spoken in the former words. This word doth comprehend 2. syllables, *vi-ro.* the first syllable is short. The second is long, for the reasons afore said. pag. 143. This word is varied from his originall in the sixt case. pag. 13. It is also simple for the reason afore said. pag. 143. It is a word of number, because it doth adsignify a number, to wit the singular, for that thereby a singular thing is expressed. pag. 14. It is a finite word, because it hath certayne endes whereinto it is varied. pag. 14. It is a nune: because it hath gender and case, and of the masculine gender, because this article *hic*, may be put before it. pa. 15. It is the ablative case, because *Marco* doth governe it: It is a substantive, because it is of a single gender. pag. 15. It is of the second parissyllable declination, because the nominative case of the singular number is of even syllables with the dative of the plural number, and doth end in the nominative case singular in *r*, the genitive in *i*, the dative in *o*, the accusative

in *um*

in *um*, the ablative in *o*: &c. pag. 25. according to the rule of grammar pag. 93.

Optimo. There are 6. letters in this word. of the first hath beene spoken already. the second is a mute, which doth mutter in the inner cheeke the lippes being shut. pa. 7. The third is an open mute strongly pronounced, the tounge pressing the upperteeth. p. 7. The fourth is already handled with the 5. and 6. This word doth consist of 3. syllables. *op-ti-mo.* the 1. of them is long by position. for that two consonants doe follow the vowel *o* in the same word. pag. 10. The second syllable is short. The third is long, pag. 11. This word is the first of his originall, because it is not deriued of any other word. It is simple as before. pag. 14. It is a word of number, because it doth adsignifie a nūber, to wit the singular, for it doth expresse a single or singular thing. pag. 13. It is a finite word because it is varied into certayne endes. pag. 14. It is a nune, for that it hath gender and case. pag. 14. It is an adjective, because it is a nune of three genders, & it is of three endes, as *bonus, bona, bonum*. pag. 16. It is of the superlative degree of comparison, and is thus compared: *bonus, melior, optimus*. pag. 17. It is of either parisyllable declination, because it is an adjective of even syllables. pag. 30. It is thus declined, *optimus, optima, optimi, optime,*

K ii

optimi

optimi: optimo, optima, optimo: optimum, optimā, optimum: optimo, optima, optimo. &c. It is the ablative case, the masculine gender, & singular nūber, because *viro*, with whome it agreeth in case gender & nūber, is the ablative case, masculine gender, and singular number. pag. 93.

Of the comma, which is here added, I have spoken already.

Et. There are two letters in this word, *e, t*: the first of them is a diducted vowell, pronounced with a lesse opening of the mouth then *a*, the tongue beating the lower palate & the inner teeth. The second and last letter is already spoken of. This word doth consist of one syllable, which is short, because *e*, being a vowell, doth come immediately before *t*, in the end of a word. pag. 9. The accent is known, because there is but one syllable in this word. It is a word without number, because it doth not adsignifie number. pag. 88. It is a conjunction copulative, because it doth couple the partes together. pag. 91.

Homine. This word doth containe 6. letters *h, o, m, i, n, e*. The first of them is a note of aspiration, which in the latine tongue onely goeth before vowels. pag. 7. The 2. 3. and 4. letters have bene already declared. The 5. is an *obtusē* liquid, pronounced, the tongue being turned vp into the top of the palate. and it doth tingle in the vtter partes of the lippes,

and

and the nose, more sharply in the beginning and the end, dully in the middle. pag. 4. The last letter was handled in the last word. There are contained in this word 3. syllables: *ho-mi-ne*. The first 2. syllables are short. The last syllable is short, because it doth end in *e*. pag. 9. This word is not derived of another. It is a word of number, because it doth adsignifie a number, to wit the singular: for thereby a singular thing is expressed. pag. 14. It is a noun, because it hath gender and case. pag. 14. It is of the common gender, for that it may be declined with *hic* and *hac*, by the rule in Grammar. pag. 15. It is a substantive, because it is but of a double gender. pag. 15. It is the ablative case, because it endeth in *e*. It is of the second imparisyllable declinatio, because the nominative case of the singular number is of vneven syllables with the dative case plural, and doth increase in the genitive case singular ending in *is*, the dative in *i*, the accusative in *em*, the ablative in *e*: as for example. pag. 33. It doth increase in the genitive case by this letter, *i*, and is thus declined. *Homo, hominis, homini, hominem, homine*. Plu. *Homines, hominum, hominibus, homines, hominibus*. It is the ablative case, because the conjunction *&*, doth couple it with *Marco*, being the ablative case. pag. 91.

Doctissimo. This word doth comprehend

10. letters: the first being a mute, which soundeth more softly, the tongue affecting the nether teeth more streitly. & the upper teeth but a little. pag. 6. The second, third, fourth, & fifth have bene spoken of. The 6. is an acute liquid, which doth hisse against the teeth with a great sound, the tongue beating against the uttermost part of the palate. The 7, 8, 9, & 10 are already spoken of. This word consisteth of 4. syllables, *do-ctis-si-mo*. The first is long by position, because 2. consonants follow a vowel. pag. 12. The second is long by the same rule. The third is short. The fourth is long. pag. 12. This word is varied in case. It is a word of number, because it doth adsignifie a number, to wit the singular: for hereby there is a singular thing expressed. pag. 13. It is a noun, because it hath gender and case. pag. 14. It is a noun of 3. genders and therefore an adjective. pag. 15. And it hath three ends, as *bonus*. pa. 16. It is thus compared, *doctus*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*: and it is of the superlative degree. pag. 16. It is the masculine gender, singular number, & ablative case, because it agreth with *viro* in case gender & number. p. 93.

Familiarissime. This word doth comprehend 14. letters. *F, a, m, i, l, i, a, r, i, s, s, i, m, e*. Of the 4. first I have spoken already. *l*, is an acute liquid, which soundeth with the least sound, the tongue beating the rooffe of the palate

palate, in the end of a syllable: yet more fully, being put after another consonant, and more gently, following it selfe. In the beginning it is meane. pag. 4. All the rest of the letters have bene spoken of. these 14. letters doe make 7. syllables *Fa-mi-li-a-ris-si-me*. The third syllable is short, because the vowel *i* doth immediatly go before. pag. 9. The fourth is a syllable consisting of one letter, and the length or shortnes of it is to be learned by use. pag. 9. The sixth is to be learned by use. the 7. is short, because it endeth in *e*. pa. 11. the last syllable but one must have the accent. pa. 12. This word is the first of his original. pa. 12. it is simple. pa. 15. It is a word without number, because it doth signifie no number. pa. 88. It is an adverb, being made of the ablative case singular of the adjective *familiaris*. pa. 89.

utor. This word comprehendeth fowre letters. *u, t, o, r*. The first is a contracted vowel, and is pronounced with a meane opening of the mouth, the midst of the tongue being depressed. p. 3. All the other letters are spoken of before. It conteyneth two syllables, the one consisting of one letter, the other of 3. That consisting of one letter, is long. the last syllable comprehending 2. letters, is long by position, because two consonants do follow the vowel *o*, one in the end of this word, another

in the beginning of the next. pa. 10. The first syllable hath the accent, because it is a word of two syllables. pa. 12. It is a word of number, because beside his proper and native signification, it doth adsignifie a number. pa. 13. It is the singular number, for that thereby a singular thing is expressed. pa. 13. It is a finite word, because it hath certaine ends. It is a verb, because it hath tense & persō. pa. 58. It is of the first Conjugation in *am*, because the first Future not past doth end in *ar*. pa. 70. & the second person singular of the first present-tense doth end in *eris*. It is formed of the first person singular of the first. present-tense, Or being chaunged into *ar*. pa. 70. as of *utor*, *utar*. It is thus conjugated:

utor, I use, *uteris* vel *utere*, *utitur*: *utimur*, *utimini* *utuntur*.

utar, I may or can use, *utaris* vel *utare*, *utatur*: *utamur*, *utamini*, *utantur*.

uterer, I might, would, could, or should use, *utereris* vel *uterere*, *uteretur*: *uteremur*, *uteremini*, *uterentur*.

utebar, I did use, *utebaris* vel *utebare*, *utebatur*: *utebamur*, *utebamini*, *utebantur*.

utar, I shal or wil use, *uteris* vel *utere*, *utetur*: *utemur*, *utemini*, *utentur*.

utere vel *utitor*, use thou, *utitor*: *utimini*, *utuntor*.

uti, to use. &c.

mirificeq.

mirificeq. This word consisteth of 8. letters *m, i, r, i, f, i, c, e*: the rest which is added at the end hereof must be spoken of by it selfe. The force of these eight letters hath bene declared. It conteyneth fowre syllables: *mi-ri-fi-ce*: *mi* consisteth of a consonant and a vowel, as doe al the other: The quantitie of the three first syllables is to be judged by their use in good authors. The last syllable is short, because it endeth in *e*: pag. 9. When this word is redd by it selfe, the last syllable but two must have the accent. pa. 12. but when it is found with the conjunction *que* joyned vnto it, as in this word, then must the accent be in the syllable going immediately before *que*. pag. 12. It is a simple word, because it is not compounded with any other. pag. 13. & it is a word without number, because it doth not adsignifie a number. pag. 88. It is an adverb because it is joyned unto an other word, to wit, to the verb, *diligō*. pag. 88. It is made of the ablative case of the adjective *mirificus*. pa. 89. *Que*. This word for cōpendiousnes in writing is written short thus (*q.*) but being written at length it cōsisteth of thre letters *q, u, e*. *q* is of the same value with, *c*, & is onely found before the melting vowel *u* whē an other vowel followeth it. pag. 6. *u*: is a vowel: and because it is found in the same syllable betwene *q* and an other vowel, it melteth away, and hath the sound

found of the sixt vowel: *y*: pag. 3. *e*, hath bene spoken of alreadie. This worde consisteth onely of one syllable, wherein as you see is mixed a consonant with two vowels. pag. 8.

It is short, because it endeth in *e*: pag. 9. because it is a word of one syllable, the place of the accent is manifest. pag. 12. It is a simple word, because it consisteth of it selfe, not being compounded with an other. pag. 13. It is a word without number because it doth not adsignifie number. pa. 88. It is a conjunction copulative, because it knitteth the partes of a sentence absolutely together. pa. 91. In order of composition it alwaies followeth, and is joyned unto an other word.

Eum consisteth of these letters, *e-u-m.e & m*, have bene before spoken of. *u* is a vowel pronounced with a narrower compasse of the mouth then *e* the tongue being something more drawne backe. pa. 3. This word is of two syllables, *e-um*. The first syllable consisteth of one letter. it is short, because it cometh before another vowel. pag. 9. The last syllable containeth *u* and *m*, and is short, because there goeth a vowel before in the end of a word. pag. 9. The accent must be placed on the first syllable: because it is a word of two syllables. pag. 12. It is derived of the pronoun *is*: it is simple because it consisteth of it selfe, not being compounded with any other. pa. 13. It is a word

word of number, because it doth adsignifie a number, to wit the singular. because it signifieth a singular or sole thing. pa. 13. It is a finite word, because it may be varied into certaine terminations. pag. 14. It is a noun, because it hath both gender and case. pag. 14. It is the masculine gender, because you may put the article *hic* before it. pag. 14. It is the accusative case, because it agreeth with his substantive *Fabium* being here understood by *Ellipsis*. pag. 94. *Fabium* should be the accusative case by the rule of actives. pa. 110. for it is governed of *diligo*.

Diligo is made of six letters, which are spokē of, excepting the last but one, which is a mute, because it is such a consonant as doth mutter, onely making an indeavour to sound. It soundeth more softlie, the tongue pressing the midle palate and the teeth next joyning to the inner cheeke teeth. pag. 6. It consisteth of three syllables: every of them containing a consonant and a vowel. thus: *di-li-go*. *Di* in this word is long. pag. 88. The length of *li* must be learned by practise, but it is commonly short. *go* the last syllable, is common, because it endeth in *o*, and is of moe syllables then one. pag. 11. The first syllable hath the accent, because the last but one is short. pag. 12. It is not derived of any other word, but is the first of his original. It is compounded of the preposition

position *di*, onely found in composition. pag. 88. and the verb *lego*, which in composition turneth into *l*: It is a word of number, because it doth adsignifie number. pag. 13. It is a finite word, because it hath certaine terminations whereinto it is varied. It is a verb, because it hath tense and person. pag. 58. It is an active. pa. 63. It is the first present tense. pa. 59. The singular number, because it agreeth with his nominative case *ego*. p. 96. and also the first person, because *ego* is the first person. *ego* is here understoode by *elypsis*. pag. 97. It is of the first conjugation in *am*, of the active forme, and conjugated thus. pag. 70. 71.

Diligo, diligis, diligit: diligimus, diligitis, diligunt.

Diligam, diligas, diligit: diligamus, &c.

Diligerem, diligeres, diligeret: diligeremus, &c.

Diligebam, diligebas, diligebat: diligebamus, &c.

Diligam, diliges, diligit: diligemus, &c.

Dilige vel diligit, diligit: diligit, diligunt.

Dilexi, dilexisti, dilexit: dileximus, &c.

Dilexerim, dilexeris, dilexerit: dilexerimus, &c.

Dilexissim, dilexisses, dilexisset: &c.

Dilexeram, dilexeras, dilexerat: &c.

Dilexero, vel dilexerim, &c.

Diligere. Dilexisse.

Diligendi, diligendo, diligendum.

Dilectus: Dilectum.

It governeth an accusative case by the rule of actives. 110.

Of

Of the comma hath bene before spoken.

Cum, consisteth of three letters, *c-u-m*. which have bene declared severallie. It is but one syllable, made of 2. consonants & one vowel. pag. 8. It is long by position, because it endeth in a consonant, and the other word beginneth with a consonant. pag. 10. The place of the accent is manifest. this word is without number, because it adsignifieth no number. pa. 88. It is a conjunction.

Propter, is a word consisting of seaven letters, *p, r, o, p, t, e, r*. The first letter, *p*, is a mute consonant, breaking forth by a sound through the middle of the lippes. pag. 7. Al the other letters have bene before spoken of. It consisteth of two syllables, *pro-pter*, for so it must be divided. pag. 8. whereof the first is mixt, with two consonants and a vowel. It is long by position. pag. 10. The last syllable is long. pag. 10. The accent must be in the first syllable, because it is a word of two syllables. pag. 12. It is a word adsignifying no number: and an adverb, because it is joyned unto some other word, as here to *ingenium*. pag. 88. It is commonly called a preposition, and governeth an accusative case pag. 127.

Summum, is a word consisting of six letters, *s, u, m, m, u, m*. They have bene spoken of already. These six letters make two syllables: each contayning two consonants & a vowel.

The

The first is long by position. pa. 10. The second is short, because the vowel *u* commeth before *m* in the end of a word. pag. 9. The first syllable hath the accent, because it is a word of two syllables. pag. 12. It is derived of *summus*. It is a word of number, because it doth adsignifie number, to witt, the singular, because it signifieth but one thing. pag. 13. & agreeth with *ingenium*. pag. 93. It is a finite word, because it may be varied into certaine endings. pag. 13. It is of every gender, because *hic*, *hac*, and *hoc*, may be put before it. pag. 15.

It is an adjective, because it is of three genders, in three diverse endings. as *summus*, *summa*, *summum*: Because it is an adjective it may be compared, and being irregular, it is thus compared. *Superior*, *supremus* vel *summus*. pa. 17. It agreeth with the substantives *ingenium* in case, gender, and number. pag. 93.

Ingenium contayneth eight letters, *i-n-g-e-n-i-u-m*. *in* is long by position. pag. 10. *Ge*, consisting of a consonant and a vowel is to be learned by use. *ni*, being made of a consonant and a vowel, as the former, is short, because the vowel, *i*, goeth immediatly before the vowel, *u*, in the same word. pag. 9. The fourth being *um*, consisteth also of a vowel, and a consonant, & is short. because the vowel *u*, goeth immediatly before *m*, in the end of a word. pag. 9. The third syllable must have

have the accent, because the second is short. pa. 12. It is a word varied, because it is not the nominative case. pa. 13. It is a word of number. pa. 13. and finite, because it hath certaine terminations, whereinto it is varied. pa. 14. It is a substantive, because it hath but one gender. pag. 15. It is the singular number because it doth adsignifie a singular or simple thing. pag. 13. and the neuter gender, because it may have this article *hoc* before it. pag. 15. and because it endeth in *um*. pag. 28.

It is of the second declination parisyllable, because the nominative case singular is of even syllables with the dative case plural, and endeth in the nominative case singular in *m*, the genitive in *i*, the dative in *o*, as for example. *Ingenium*, *ingenij*, *ingenio*, *ingenium*, *ingenium*, *ingenio*: *Ingenia*, *ingeniorum*, *ingeniis*, *ingenia*, *ingenia*, *ingeniis*. pag. 24. It is the accusative case because, *propter*, being a preposition, governeth an accusative case. pag. 106.

Ejus contayneth foure letters, *e, j, u, s*. They are all spoken of except the second onely, which is called *jod*, and is a consonant, which maketh a whizzing with a larger compasse in the utter part of the palate & the teeth. pag. 5. These letters make two syllables *ejus*, the first consisting onely of the vowel, *e*, is long by position, because it commeth before *jod*. pag. 10. The second consisting of *j-u-s*, is long by position

tion; because two consonants doe follow the vowel, *n*, one in the same word, another in the word following. pa. 10. The first syllable hath the accent, as have al wordes of two syllables. p. 12. we have spoken of this word sufficiently in handling *eum*: so that here remayneth nothing but his agreement with his substantive *Faby*, that is here not expresse, but vnderstood by *ellipsis*. pag. 94. which is of the masculine gender, the singular number, & genitive case. for *Faby* should be the genitive case by the regiment of substantives. pa. 105.

Summamq;. Both these words have bene before spoken of: this onely is to be added, that the first, which is *Summa*, is here found in the feminine gender (for before it was in the neuter) because his substantive *doctrinam* is of the feminine gender, with whome it must agree in case gender and number. pa. 93. The second word *que*, is here writtē at large whereas before it was written short, and is allway of that nature that it hath the accent in the syllable short.

Doctrinam. consisteth of nine letters. *d, o, c, t, r, i, n, a, m*: of al which is spoken severally. These nine letters do make three syllables: the first consisting of a consonant and a vowel, the second of three consonants & a vowel, the third of a vowel and a consonant, as thus, *do-ctri-nam*. pa. 8. *do* is long by position pa. 10.

10. *ctri* is to be learned by use. *nam* is long by position. pa. 10. The last syllable but one hath the accent here. pa. 12. It is varied from the nominative case, which is declined *doctri-na*, and is therefore a derivative. pa. 12. It is a simple word. pa. 12. a word of number. pa. 13. And finite. pa. 14. It is a noun. pa. 14. a substantive. pa. 15: and of the feminine gender, because it may have the article *hec*, before it. p. 14. It is of the first declination parisyllable, because his nominative case singular endeth in *a*, &c. pa. 22. It is thus declined.

Doctrina, doctrina, doctrina, doctrinam: &c. p. 22. It is governed in the accusative case by force of the conjunction copulative, *que*. pa. 91.

Tum: containeth three letters, whereof hath bene before spoken. It is a word but of one syllable, consisting of two consonants and a vowel. & therefore the accent certaine. It is long by position. pa. 10. It is a word without number. 14. namely a conjunction copulative. pa. 91.

Propter, hath bene before spoken of.

Singularem, containeth 10. letters. *s, i, n, g, u, l, a, r, e, m*: of them all hath bene before spoken. These tenne letters doe make fowre syllables: *sin-gu-la-rem*. The first consisteth of two consonants and a vowel, and is long by position. The second of a consonant and a

L

vowel

vowel, and is long by nature, and therefore must have th'accent. The first consisteth of two consonants and a vowel, and is long by position. pa. 10. It is a derivative. pa. 12. It is simple. pa. 12. It is a word of number & doth agree with his substantive *modestiam*. pa. 93. It is a finite worde. pag. 14. It is a nune. pa. 14.

It is of all genders, because it may have all three articles, *hic hac*, and *hoc*, put before it, in two diverse endings, & for the same cause it is called a nune adjective. pa. 15. It is of the first imparisyllable declination, and is declined like masculines and neuters of the same declination. pa. 33. as thus.

Singularis vel singulare, singularis, singulari, singularem vel singulare, singulare vel singulari: Singulares, vel singularia, singularium, singularibus, singulares, vel singularia, singularibus. p. 34.

It is here found in the accusative case, feminine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his substantive *modestiam*. pa. 93.

Modestiam, comprehendeth six letters: of al which is spoken alreadie. These six letters do make fowre syllables thus devided, *mo-de-sti-am*: *mo* consisteth of a vowel and a consonant, & is to be judged long or short, as it is found in Poets. *de* consisteth of a consonant and a vowel being long by positio. pa. 10. The third containeth two consonants and a vowel and is short. pa. 9. The last syllable consisteth of

a vowel and a consonant, and is short. pa. 9.

The accent is in the last but two. pa. 11. It is a derivative, a word of number, and finite. pa. 13. It is a substantive. 15. of the first declination parisyllable, and of the feminine gender, because it hath this article *hac*, before it. pa. 15. and 22. It is thus declined: *Modestia, modestia, modestia, modestiam, modestia, modestia, &c.* pa. 22. It is the accusative case, governed of the preposition *propter*. pa. 127. It hath a distinction of a perfect sentence, namely a period: at the which the breath must be altogether layde downe. pa. 139.

Ejus. This word hath beene spoken of sufficiently before, onely here is to be shewed, that it beginneth with a greate letter. pag. 140.

negotium comprehendeth eight letters, which have al beene before declared. These eight letters make foure syllables. *Ne-go-ti-um*. The first consisting of a consonant and a vowel, as all the rest doe, is to be learned by use, and also the second. The third is short, because two vowels come one before another. pag. 9. The fourth is long by position. pa. 10. The accent possesseth the last syllable but two. pag. 11. It is a derivative. pag. 12. simple. pa. 12. A word of number, and finite. pa. 14. and the singular number. pa. 14. It is a nune. pa. 15. and of the neuter gender. pa. 15. and 28. It

is of the second declination parisyllable. pa. 25. Because it is of the neuter gender it hath three cases like in both numbers. which in the singular end in *um*, in the plurall in *a*. pag. 21. It is a noun substantive. pa. 15. and thus declined. *hoc negotium, negotii, negotio, negotium. &c.* pa. 28. It is here the accusative case, partly because it endeth in *um*. p. 28. and partly because the verb *suscipias*, according to the rule of actives, will have an accusative case pag. 110.

Sic Consisteth of three letters. *s, i, c.* which have beene before declared. These three letters make but one syllable. which maketh the place of the accent knowne. pa. 12. It is long, both because of *c*, and also by position. pa. 10. It is a word without number, namely an adverb. p. 88. It doth alway answer vnto some other adverb of likenes, as vnto *ut, si, quemadmodum*. pag. 103.

Velim Consisteth of 5. letters. *v, e, l, i, m.* whereof the first is a consonant called *van*, pronounced with a meane compass, humming more basely with the upper lip. pag. 5. All the other letters have beene before declared. The word comprehendeth two syllables *ve-lim*. the first consisteth of a vowel and a consonant, and as concerning his quantitie, is to be judged by use. The latter is made of two consonantes and a vowel, being long by position.

position. p. 10. The accent is in the first syllable, because it is a word of two syllables. p. 12. It is a word derivative, because it is conjugated from the first present tense singular & first person thereof. 12. It is simple: p. 12. it is a word of number. p. 14. and of the singular number, because it signifieth but one thing, & also because it must agree with *ego* (which is here understood by ellipsis.) in the singular number. pag. 97. It is finite. pa. 13. it is a verb, because it hath tense and person. p. 58. it is the second present tense, & the first person singular of the first conjugation in *am*: of the active forme of the verb *volo*, because it endeth in *im*. p. 80. where also you may see how it is conjugated. It agreeth with his nominative case *ego* (which is understood by ellipsis. p. 97) in the singular number and first person. *suscipias*. This word consisteth of nine letters, whereof is spoken already. There are in it foure syllables: *Su-sci-pi-as*. *su* consisteth of a consonant and a vowel, being long by position. p. 10. *sci*, comprehendeth two consonants and a vowel, being so judged, as concerning his quantitie, as he is found in good authors. *pi*, is short because of two vowels, one going immediatly before the other. p. 9. *as*, containeth a vowel and a consonant: and is long, because *a*, cometh before *s*, in the end of a word. p. 10. and also by position. ibidem.

dem. it is a derivative. p. 12. It is compounded of the preposition *sub*, & the verb *cipio*, p. 13. wherein *b* of the preposition is turned into *s*, for the better sound; and the verb changeth *a* into *i*. p. 13. it is a word of number. p. 13. and is finite. p. 13. it is a verb. p. 58. it is the second present tense, and the second person of the first conjugation in *am*, of the active forme, because the first future of it not past doth end in *am*. p. 70. and because it endeth in *as*, in the second person of the second present tense, p. 71. it is thus conjugated. *Suscipio, suscipis, suscipit. Suscipimus, suscipitis, suscipiunt. Suscipiam, suscipias, suscipiat. Suscipiamus, suscipiatis, suscipiant. &c.* p. 71. it agreeth with his nominative case *tu* (which is here understood by *elipsis*.) in number and person. p. 97. it governeth an accusative case by the rule of actives. p. 110. note also that betweene these two verbs, *velim* and *suscipias*, there is lost the conjunction causall *ut*, by *asyndeton*. p. 104. the comma hath bene spoken of before.

ut. This word comprehendeth two letters, *u, t*: both are spoken of. it maketh but one syllable which is long by position. p. 10. It is a word without number, & an adverb. p. 88. and it will have the adverb *sic*, to answer it alwaies when it is found in this sence.

si. is a word consisting of two letters, which have bene before spoken of. It is long

long, because it endeth in *i*. p. 10. it is a simple word without number. p. 88. it is a conjunction connexive. p. 91. &c. in composition it may indifferently be placed in the first, second, or third place of a sentence. p. 102.

eset. Comprehendeth five letters. *e, s, s, e, t*, which have bene spoken of before, and do make two syllables, *es- set. es*, consisteth of a vowel and a consonant, and is long by position. p. 10. and possesseth the accent, because it is a word of two syllables. p. 12. *set*, is made of two consonants and a vowel, and is short, because it endeth in *t*: the word it selfe is a derivative. p. 12. and simple. p. 12. a word of number. p. 14. of the singular number. *ibidem*. and finite, because it hath certaine endes whereinto it is conjugated. pag. 14. it is a verb. p. 58. it is an anomalon of the first conjugation in *am*, and is conjugated thus. *Sum, es, est: sumus, estis, sunt. &c.* p. 79. it agreeth with his nominative case *res* in number and person. p. 96.

res consisteth of three letters spoken of before. and they make but one syllable, consisting of a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant, in which word the place of the accent cannot be doubted. pag. 12. It is long, because it endeth in *s*, and by position. pag. 10. It is a simple word and the first of his original.

pa. 12. it is a word of number. pag. 14. also the singular number. pa. 14. and a word finite. pag. 14. It is a noun. pag. 15. a substantive. pa. 16. It is of the second declination imparisyllable, and is declined thus.

res, rei, rei, rem, &c. pag. 43. It is the nominative case, agreeing with his verb *esset*, in number and person. pag. 115.

mea Is a word comprehending three letters spoken of before. these three letters make two syllables, whereof the first *me*, containeth a consonant and a vowel, and is short. pag. 9. and hath the accent. pag. 12. The second is a syllable of one letter namely the vowel *a*. pa. 8. and is short, because it endeth in *a*. pa. 9. the word it selfe is a simple word. it is the first of his originall. pag. 12. a word of number. pag. 14. and because it must agree with his substantive *res*. pa. 104. it is a finite word. and also a noun. pag. 14. and of all genders, because it may have *hic, hac & hoc*, put before it. pag. 15. it is an adjective, because it is a noun of three genders in three diverse endings. pa. 16. It is of both declinations parisyllable, commonly called a pronoun, and is here in the nominative case, being thus declined. *meus, mea, meum: &c.* pa. 30. It agreeth with his substantive *res* in case gender, and number. pa. 93.

It hath a period ioyned unto it, of which we have

have spoken before.

Nous, because it is the beginning of a period, is written with a great letter. pa. 7. It consisteth of foure letters which have bene before spoken of. These foure letters do make two syllables, both of them consisting of a consonant and a vowel. The first for quantitie is to be judged as it is found in use, and hath the accent. pag. 12. the last is long. pag. 10. It is a simple word. It is a derivative, because it is not the present tense. pag. 12. It is a word of number. pa. 14. to wit the singular number. *ibidem*. It is a finite word. pag. 14. It is a verb. pag. 58. and of the first preterperfect tense and the first person, of the first conjugation in *am*, of the verb *nosco*, of the active forme, whose preterperfect tense is *novi*, the supine *notu*. pag. 86. It is thus conjugated. *Nosco, noscis, noscit. noscimus, noscitis, noscunt.* p. 71. It agreeth with his nominative case *ego*, in number and person. p. 96. it governeth an accusative case by the rule of actives. pag. 10.

ego containeth three letters, whose value hath bene before shewed. which letters make two syllables: the first consisteth but of one letter, namely the vowel *e*, & is to be judged as it is found in use. it hath the accent. p. 12. The latter, *go*, consisteth of a consonant and a vowel, and is common, because it endeth in *o*. pag. 11. It is a simple word, and a word of number.

number. pag. 14. namely the singular number. ibidem. it is a finite word. ibidem. it is a noun. pag. 14. it is of all genders. pag. 16. it is a noun adjective. pa. 16. it is the nominative case, & is declined amongst adjectives of both declinations parasyllable, which are called pronouns. pag. 30. It is thus declined:

Ego, mei, mihi, &c.

Vos, This word containeth three letters, all spoken of before, which make one syllable, mixed of a consonant, a vowel, & a consonant, and is long, because it endeth in *os*. pag. 10. the place of the accent cannot be doubted of. it is a simple word, derived, because it is the accusative case. it is a word of number. pag. 13. it is the plural number, because it signifieth more than one. ibid. it is a word finite. ibid. it is a noun. pag. 15. it is of all genders, because it may receive *hic*, *hæc*, and *hoc*. pag. 16. it is an adjective because it hath three genders under one termination. pag. 15. it is the accusative case of the pronoun *tu*, thus declined, pag. 30.

Tu, tui, tibi, te, tu, te : vos, vestrum vel vestri, vobis, vos, vos, vobis.

It is the accusative case by the rule of verbs infinite. pa. 118. for the verb substantive *esse* is here cut off by *elypsis*.

magnos consisteth of six letters, spoken of

of before. It comprehendeth two syllables, *magnos*. pag. 8. The first syllable consisteth of a consonant and a vowel, and is long by position. p. 10. & possesseth the accent. pa. 12. The second syllable consisteth of two consonants, a vowel, and a consonant, and is long, because it endeth in *os*. pa. 12. It is a primitive. pa. 13. a word of number. pa. 14. of the plural number. pa. 13. and a finite word. pa. 14. It is a noun. pa. 14. of all genders. pa. 15. a noun adjective. p. 15. the accusative case of *magnus* which is of both declinations parasyllable, and is thus varied,

magnus, magna, magnum: magni, magna, magni: magno, magna, magno : magnum, magnam: magnum: pag. 30. It agreeth with his substantive *patronos*, in case gender and number. pa. 93.

patronos: all the letters in this word have bene before spoken of: it comprehendeth three syllables: *pa-tro-nos*: the first consisteth of a consonant and a vowel, and is common because there doe follow it a mute and a liquid. pa. 10. the second consisteth of two consonants and a vowel and is long by nature, because it hath the accent. pa. 10. the last consisteth of a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant, and is long, because it endeth in *os*. pa. 10. This word is simple and may be derived of *pater*, as is *matrona* of *mater*. It is a word of number. pag. 14. and of the plural number.

pa.

pa. 13. and finite. pa. 14. it is a nowne, and of the masculine gender. pa. 14. and the accusative case of the second declination parisyllable, & is thus varied: *patronus, patroni, patrono, &c.* pa. 25. It is governed in the accusative case by the verb substantive infinite *esse*, (lost by *ellipsis*) which will have the same case after it which it hath before it. pa. 115.

hominem hath bene before spoken of: but this is to be noted, that the last syllable consisteth of three letters, where as before in *hominem* it consisted but of two, namely a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant, and is short, because it endeth in *em*. pa. 9. It is the accusative case governed by the rule of actives. pa. 110.

Occidat all the letters of this word have bene before shewed: it maketh three syllables *oc-ci-dat*. The first consisteth of a vowel and a consonant, and is long by position. pa. 10. The second comprehendeth a consonant and a vowel, and is likewise long, because it possesseth the accent. pa. 12. The last consisteth of a consonant, a vowel, & a consonant, and is short, because it endeth in *t*. pa. 9. It is a derivative. It is compounded of *ob* and *cedo*: the preposition turning *b* into *c*, for better pronuntiation, and the verb turning *e* into *i*, for the same cause. pa. 13. It is a word of number, and a word finite. It is a verb of the present tense

tense and the third person, of the active forme of the verb *occido*, which is of the first conjugation in *am*, and is thus varied.

Occido, occidis occidit: occidimus, occiditis, occidunt.

Occidam, occidas, occidat: occidamus, occidatis, occidant. &c. p. 84. It maketh, in the preterperfect tense, *occidi*, in the supine *occisu*. pa. 77. It agreeth with his nominative case *ille*. p. 97. It governeth an accusative. p. 110. where you may note a *syndeton* of the conjunction *ut*. p. 103. *oportet*: no letter is containd in this word which hath not bene spoken of before. it comprehendeth three syllables: *o-por-tet*: *o* is a syllable consisting of one letter, and is for his length to be iudged by use: *por* consisteth of a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant, and is long by position. pa. 10. And therefore hath the accent. pa. 12. *et* containeth a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant, and is short, because it endeth in: *t*. pag. 9. It is a simple word, but derived, because it is not the first person singular of the first present tense. It is a word of number, the singular number, a word infinite, having certaine terminations in conjugating. pag. 14 & 68. &c. & is onely founde to be used in the third person singular. pag. 62. and is therefore called an impersonall. it is a verb, because it hath tense and person. p. 58.

It is the third person of the first present tense after

after the forme of verbs actives of the second conjugation in *bo*: & is conjugated according to their forme thus: *oportet*, *oporteat*, *oportebat*, *oportebit*, *oportere*. &c. It hath a comma joyned vnto it, which we have spoken of before.

qui consisteth of three letters spoken of before. it consisteth but of one syllable, which is long, because it endeth in *i*. pa. 10. The place of the accent is certaine. It is a primitive. pa. 12. a word of number. pa. 13. It is the singular number. pa. 13. and a word finite. pa. 14. It is a nowne. pa. 14. of all genders. pa. 15. an adjective. pa. 15. and commonly called a pronoun, and is of both declinations parisyllable. pag. 30. declined after this sorte: *quis vel qui*, *que vel qua*, *quod vel quid*: *Cuius*: *cui*, *quem*, *quam*, *quod*. &c. pa. 31. It is the nominative case, masculine gender, & singular number, as is his substantive *ille*, understood by *ellipsis*. pa. 94.

Vestra. the letters of this word have al bene handled. it consisteth of two syllables thus divided, *ve-stra*: the first consisteth of a consonant and a vowel, and is long by position. pag. 10. and hath the accent. pa. 12. the second consisteth of three consonants and a vowel, and is long, because it endeth in *a* in the ablative case of the first declination parisyllable. p. 22. The word it selfe is simple, but yet is derived,
for

for that it is not the nominative case. pa. 12. It is a word of number. pa. 13. the singular number, and agreeeth with his substantive *opera*: pa. 93. It is a word finite, it is a nowne. pa. 14. of all genders. pa. 15. commonly called a pronoun, and is varied after both declinations parisyllable, & long in the ablative case pa. 30. thus: *vester*, *vestra*, *vestrum*: *vestri*, *vestra*, *vestri*: &c. It agreeeth with his substantive *opera*, in case, gender, and number. pa. 93.

opera of these five letters ynough hath bene alreadie spoken. The word consisteth of three syllables, *o-pe-ra*: the first is made of one letter, namely the vowel (*o*) and possesseth the accent, because the last saving one is short. pag. 12. The second syllable consisteth of a consonant and a vowel, and is short, because the accent is in the next before. pa. 12. the third consisteth of a consonant and a vowel, and is long, because it is the ablative case of the first declination parisyllable. pa. 22. It is a simple word, but yet derived, because it is not the nominative case. pa. 12. it is a word of number. pag. 13. the singular number. pag. 13. a word finite. pag. 14. a nowne. pag. 14. of the feminine gender. pag. 14. a nowne substantive. pag. 15. the ablative case singular of the first declination parisyllable. pag. 22. and may thus be declined. *opera*, *opera*, *opera*, *operam*, &c. It is governed in the ablative case by the
verb

verb infinite (*ut*) by the rule of verbs infinites which governe after them the case of their finites. pag. 118. the verb it selfe governeth an ablative by the rule of *utor*. p. 110.

ut. the letters in this word are alreadie spoken of, the syllables are two. the first consisteth of one letter, namely the vowel *u*, and is to be judged as he is found in use, he hath the accent. pa. 12. the latter consisteth of a consonant, and a vowel, and is long by nature, because it endeth in *i*. pa. 10. the word is red before, where it is alreadie declared: saving that there *utor* is found in the first present tense, but here it is founde in the infinite: what case he governeth may be sene in the word next before.

Vult. this word hath bene before handled, saving onely that the last syllable here is long by position, because of two consonants. pa. 12. before it is red in the first person & agreeeth with *ego*: and here it is the third person, & agreeeth with his nominative case *ille* (understoode by *ellipsis*. pa. 80. Of the period added unto it we have spoken before.

sed. this word standeth of three letters, which have bene before spoken of, which make but one syllable, which is short, because it endeth in *d*. pa. 9. the place of the accent is certaine. it is a simple worde, and without number, namely a conjunction copulative

pag.

p. 91. & in order of composition it occupieth the first place of the sentence. pag. 100.

in. this word hath bene spoken of before.

hoc consisteth of a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant, which have bene before touched, & make but one syllable, which is long, because it endeth in *c*. pag. 10. It is a simple word, a word of number, the singular nūber, a word infinite. pa. 12. 13. & 14. It is a nōne p. 14. of all genders, and therefore an adjective. pa. 15. the ablative case of *hic*, which is commonly called a pronōne, & is declined after both declinations parisyllable. p. 30. thus *hic, hac, hoc: huius: huic: hunc, hanc, hoc: &c.* & agreeeth with his substantive *homine*, in case, gender, and number. pa. 93.

homine. There resteth nothing to be spoken of this word but onely of the diversitie of regiment: for here it is governed in the ablative case by the preposition *in*. pa. 132.

nullam comprehendeth. 2. syllables, *nul-lam*. the first is long, the second short. It is derived of the adjective *unus*. pa. 31. *llus*, being made of *nus*. pa. 20. it is compounded of the adverb *non* & the adjective *nullus*, by taking away the two last letters of the adverb *non*. It is a word of number, &c. and is varied thus: *nullus, nulla, nullum: nullius: nulli: nullum, nullam, nullū, &c.* pag. 31. It agreeeth with his substantive *excusationem*: pa. 93.

M

accipio

accipio consisteth of foure syllables, *ac-ci-pi-o*. The first is long. p. 10. the second is to be judged by use, and hath the accent. pa. 12. the third is short. p. 9. the last is common. pa. 11. It is a primitive word, & compounded of the preposition *ad*, & the verb *cipio*: (whereof is spoken in *suscipio*) by turning *d* of the preposition into *c*, & *a* of the verb into *i*, &c. p. 13. It is the first present tence, the first person, agreeth with his nominative *ego*.

excusationem. the second of these letters is a greeke character, & in value is either *cs*, or *gs*, & hath their sound. pa. 6. the word consisteth of six syllables. *ex-cu-sa-ti-o-nem*. the first is long. pa. 10. the second & third are to be judged by use: the fourth is short. p. 9. the fifth long, both because it hath the accent pag. 12. and because it is of the second declination imparisyllable, which in the genitive case encreaseth by *o* long. pa. 51. the last is derived of the verb, & compounded of the preposition *ex*, & the old verb *cusō*. It is a word of number &c. the feminine gender, because it is a nōne verbal in *io*. pa. 51. of the second imparisyllable declination, because it encreaseth in the genitive case. pa. 38. and is thus varied.

Excusatio, excusationis, excusationi, &c.

It is governed of the verb *accipio*. pag. 110.

Omnia. This word is writtē with a great letter because it is the beginning of a period. pa. 140.

It

It consisteth of three syllables, *o-mni-a*. The first is long. pa. 10. and hath the accent. pa. 12. the second and the third are short. pag. 9. the word is simple & derived: a word of number, the plural number, & a word finite, a nōne, of all genders, an adjective. pag. 13. 14. 15. 16. the accusative case, of the nominative *omnis*, which is of the first declination imparisyllable: and is thus declined:

Omnis vel omne: omnis: omni: omnem vel omne: omni. &c. pa. 33. It is governed in the accusative case by the verb active *relinques*. pag. 110.

relinques consisteth of 3. syllables, *re-lin-ques*. the first is short, the second long. pa. 10. and therefore hath the accent. the third long, because it endeth in *es*. pa. 10. and also because the next word beginneth with a consonant. it is a derivative, & compounded of the inseparable preposition *re*, and the verb *linguo*. It is a word of number, the singular number, and a word finite. pa. 13. It is a verb. p. 50. the first future tence, and the second person of the active forme, of the first conjugation in *am*, & is thus conjugated.

Relinquo, relinquis, relinquit: relinquimus, &c. pa. 71. It agreeth with his nominative case *tu*.

Of the comma, and the next word *si*, we have already spoken.

me consisteth of one syllable, and is long. p. 30. The word is before handled in *ego*, whose

M ij

accusative

accusative it is, & is here governed of *amabis*.

amabis consisteth of three syllables, *a-ma-bis*. the first is to be judged by use, the second is long, and hath the accent. pag. 12. the last is long by position. the word is simple, and a derivative, because it is not the first person and present tence singular. pag. 12. It is a word of number, the singular nūber, & finite. p. 13. 14. It is a verb of the second person, of the first future tence, of the active forme of the first conjugation in *bo*, of the verb *amo*, which is cōjugated. pa. 63. & agreeth with his nominative *tu*.

cum. this word we spake of before: but here it hath not the same signification that it had there, neither the particle *tum*, to answere it.

tua. this word hath two syllables, whereof the first is short. pa. 9. & hath the accent. p. 12. the last is long, because it is the ablative of the first declination parisyllable. pag. 22. it is simple, but yet derived pa. 30. It is a word of nūber. &c. It is the ablative case of the pronoun *tuus*, and is thus varied:

Tuus, tua, tuum: tui, tue, tui: &c. pa. 30.

It agreeth with his substantive *opera*. pa. 93.

opera. this word is spoken of. pa. 175.

Fabius. this word was also handled pa. 144.

where it was in the ablative case. but here it is the nominative case, comming before his verb *volet*.

uti looke for this word. pag. 176.
volet

volet hath two syllables: the first is to be judged by use, and hath the accent: the other is short. pag. 9. the word was before handled in *velim*, from which it onely differeth in this, that there *velim* was the second present tence, and here *volet* is the first future, and third person singular, agreeing with his nominative *Fabius* in number and person. pag. 93.

Of the distinction of a full sentence added unto it, we have spoken before.

Ego is before declared,

res. we had this word also before in the singular number, and the nominative case, here it is the accusative plural, governed of the verb *expecto*, by the rule of actives. pag. 110.

Romanas. this word is written with a great letter, because it is proper to a place. It consisteth of three syllables, *Ro-ma-nas*. the first is to be judged by use. the second is long by nature, and because it hath the accent. pag. 12. the last is long because it endeth in *as*. and also by position. pag. 10. It is a simple word, but derived of the substantive, *Roma*. It is a word of number, &c. the accusative case of the nominative *Romanus*: which is of both declinations parisyllable, & is thus declined:

Romanus, Romana, Romanum, &c. p. 30.

vehementer consisteth of foure syllables: *vehemen-ter*. The two first are to be judged by use. the third is long by position. pa. 10. the fourth

fourth is short, because there cometh a vowel before & final. pag. 9. It is a simple word, and without number. pag. 88.

expecto the syllables are three, *ex-spe-cto*. p. 8. the first & second are long by position. p. 10. the second hath the accent. pag. 12. the last is common, because it endeth in *o*. pag. 11. it is a primitive, compounded of the prepositio *ex* and the verb *pecto*: it is a word of number. & c. it is a verb. pag. 58. the first present tense, and the first person of the active forme of the first conjugation in *bo*, and is thus varied.

Expecto, expectas, expectat. & c. pag. 53.

It agreeth with his nominative *ego*, & governeth an accusative case. pag. 110.

& This word hath bene handled already. *desidero*. This word consisteth of foure syllables: the two first are to be judged by use, the third is short. the last is common, because it endeth in *o*. p. 12. concerning any thing else that may be spoken of this word, it may be founde in the former word, *expecto*: It hath added unto it a distinction of a perfect sentence, namely a *colon*, which endeth a perfect sentence, but yet joyned unto another perfect sentence; & therefore we must breath the lesse while at it. pag. 139.

in primis *q*, *in primis* is a preposition with his case used adverbially: *in* hath bene before declared: *primis* consisteth of two syllables, *primis*

mis: the first is to be judged by use, the latter is long by position. p. 10. it hath the accent by reason of the conjunctio *q*, which is joyned unto it. it is a simple word, a word of number, & a word finite. pa. 13. it is a nowne of al genders, an adjective. pa. 14. it is compared thus: *prior*, *primus*, in the comparative & superlative degree, for it lacketh the absolute. pa. 17. it is the ablative case of *primus*, & is declined as nouns adjectives of both declinations par syllable thus. pa. 30. *primus, prima, primum*, & c. it is governed in the ablative case by the preposition *in*. pa. 131.

que hath bene before declared, as also the comma joyned unto it.

quid is a word of one syllable, & consisteth of a consonant, two vowells, and a consonant, & is short, because it endeth in *d*. pag. 9. his nature hath bene before declared in *qui* & *cujus*. it is the accusative case, governed of *agas*. pa. 110.

agas hath two syllables, the first judged by use: it hath the accent. pa. 12. the latter is long because it endeth in *as*. p. 10. it is a simple word & derived, a word of number & finite. pa. 13.

It is a verb. p. 50. the second person of the first present tense of the active forme of *ago*. which is of the first conjugation in *am*, & is thus conjugated. *ago, agis, agit: agimus, agitis, agunt. agam, agas, agat: agamus, agatis, agant*: his preterperfecttence

terperfect tence is *egi*, his supine *actu*. pa. 65.

It agreeth with his nominative *tu*, & governeth an accusative case.

Scire. this word consisteth of .2. syllables: the first is to be judged by use: the second is short, because it endeth in *e*. pa. 9. The word it selfe is simple, & a derivative, a word of number, and a word finite. pa. 13. It is a verb. p. 50. the present tence of the infinite of the second conjugation in *am*, and the active forme of the verb *scio*, and is conjugated thus.

scio, scis, scit: scimus, scitis, sciunt. &c. pa. 70.

cupio hath three syllables: the first is to be judged by use: it hath the accent. pa. 12. the second is short. p. 9. the last common. pag. 11.

It is a simple & a primitive word, a word of number, the singular number, & a word finite. pa. 13. it is a verb. pa. 50. the first present tence of the active forme of the first conjugation in *am*, & is conjugated thus: *accipio, accipis, accipit: accipimus, accipitis, accipiunt, &c.* it agreeth with his nominative case *ego*.

nam is a word without number, namely a conjunction causall, because it giveth a cause of that which went before. p. 92. it goeth before and occupieth the first place in a sentence. p. 103.

jamdiu hath three syllables, the first is long, the second short, and hath the accent as hath the simple word *diu*, for compounds follow

followe their simples. the last is long, because it endeth in *u*. pa. 10. it is compounded of two adverbs *jam* and *diu*: it is a word without number, namely an adverb. p. 88.

Of the comma we have spoken often.

Propter. this word is before spoken of.

hyemis. this word consisteth of three syllables, *hy-em-is*: the first consisteth of a consonant and a vowel, and is short: it hath the accent, because the second is short. pa. 12. the second consisteth of a simple vowel *e*, which is short. pa. 9. because the termination *ems*, in the genitive hath *emis*: the third consisteth of a consonant, a vowel, and a consonant, and is long by position. p. 10. it is a simple word & derived. p. 12. a word of number, the singular number, & a word finite. p. 13. & 14. it is a noun, of the feminine gender. pa. 14. & 15. it is the genitive of *hyems*, which is of the second declination imparisyllable, and is thus varied.

hyems, hyemis, hyemi, hyemem: &c. it is the genitive, governed by the substantive *magnitudinem*. p. 104.

magnitudinem hath five syllables, *ma-gni-tu-di-nem*. p. 8. the first is long by position. p. 10. the second is to be judged by use: the third is long by nature. p. 10. and hath the accent in other cases, because the increasing which is in the last saving one, is short. p. 47. the third we have spoken of. the last is long by position

position. It is a simple word and derived, &c. the feminine gender, because it endeth in *do*, increasing by *dis* in the genitive. p. 47. a substantive. p. 15. the accusative of the second declination imparisyllable, and is varied thus: *magnitudo, magnitudinis, magnitudini, magnitudinem, magnitudine. &c.* it is governed in the accusative by the preposition *propter*. p. 127.

of the comma we have spoken before.

nihil consisteth of two syllables: the first is to be judged by use, and hath the accent, p. 12. the latter is long by position. p. 10. The word is simple & primitive. It is a noun of number, infinite. pa. 14. and for that it is never read in any other forme, in what case soever it be found. pag. 57. it is the nominative singular, coming before his verb *afferebatur*.

novi this word consisteth of 2. syllables: the first is to be judged by use. it hath the accent. p. 12. the latter is long. p. 10. It is simple & a word of number, the singular number, a word finite, a noun, of all genders, & therefore an adjective. pag. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. It is compared only in the superlative degree, wanting the comparative, thus: *novus, novissimus*. pag. 17.

It is the genitive case of the adjective *novus*, which is of both declinations parisyllable, and thus varied: *Novus, nova, novum. &c.* p. 30.

It is governed of *nihil* pa. 104.

ad. this word consisteth of one syllable, &

is

is long by position. pa. 10. It is a word without number, and is commonly called a preposition, serving to an accusative case. pag. 126. *nos* consisteth of one syllable, and is long. pa. 10. The nature of this word is before declared in *ego*, whose accusative plural it is, governed by the preposition *ad*. pag. 126.

afferebatur hath 5. syllables. the first is long by position. pag. 10. the second and third are to be judged by use. the fourth is long, because it hath the accent. pag. 10. the last is short. pa. 9. The word is a derivative, compounded of the preposition *ad*, & the verb *fero*, by turning *d* of the preposition into *f*. It is a word of number, the singular number, and finite. pa. 13. 14. It is a verb. pag. 58. the third person of the first preterimperfect tense, of the passive forme of *affero*, whose simple is conjugated. pa. 83. It agreeth with his nominative case *nihil*. p. 96.

Vale consisteth of two syllables. The first is to be judged by use, and hath the accent. pa. 12. the second is long. pag. 66. it is a derivative, and a simple word. pa. 12. a word of number, the singular number, and a word finite. pa. 13. & 14. It is a verb. pag. 58. the second person of the second future tense of the active forme of *valeo*, which is of the second conjugation in *bo*, and is thus conjugated:

Valeo, vales, valet: valemus, valetis, valent.

Valeam, valeas, valeat: valeamus, valeatis, valeant

valent. & pag. 66. *valui*, his supine

his præterperfect tense is *valui*, his supine
valitum pag. 68. It agreeth with his nominative
tu (cut of by ellipsis) in number and person.

pag. 97. We have often spoken of the period.

We have often spoken of the period.

FINIS.



Errata

Pag. 10. lin. 16. *Maja*. 21. 2. *parasitaster*. 26. 21. *Dii*. 22.
10. *suba*. & lin. 9. *bura*. 19. 18. *Carbunculus*. 24. 30. *terrigena*.
44. 4. *Iuvenal*. 37. 7. *jugalla*. 117. 21. *sessum*. 45. 21. *ablis*.
48. 27. *acis*. 100. 7. *potus*. 116. 30. *scio*. 49. 23. *perdix*.

